

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 57-67 (14-19). Tomorrow: similar. Yesterday's temp. 57-59 (14-17). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 50-53 (10-11). Tomorrow: occasional rain. Yesterday's temp. 44-51 (12-11). CHANDEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Rain. Temp. 54-68 (12-20). NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. 33-35 (2-4). Yesterday's temp. 32-38 (0-3).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	58 F.	London	59 F.
Belgium	58 F.	Luxembourg	57 F.
Denmark	58 F.	Moscow	17 F.
France	58 F.	Norway	32 F.
Germany	58 F.	Paris	57 F.
Greece	58 F.	Portugal	58 F.
India	85 F.	Spain	58 F.
Italy	58 F.	Sweden	58 F.
Japan	58 F.	Switzerland	58 F.
U.S.S.R.	18 F.	Turkey	58 F.
U.S.A.	33 F.	U.S. Army	58 F.
U.S. Navy	58 F.	U.S. Air Force	58 F.

Top Ulster Security Minister Wounded In Gunmen's Attack

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland Premier Brian Faulkner's closest government associate, John Taylor, was the target today of an Irish Republican Army attempt to assassinate him.

IRA guerrilla gunmen poured four bullets into Mr. Taylor, the number two man in the province's Home Affairs Ministry, as he prepared to drive home from work in this market town.

Police said Mr. Taylor had just entered his car when two men approached it, pulled out automatic pistols and fired nine bullets in his direction. An armed plainclothesman, Mr. Taylor's bodyguard, ran toward him seconds after the attack, but the gunman were already pulling away in another car.



John Taylor

The first witness on the scene, a local reporter, said blood was pouring out of the minister's head. Within minutes, an angry

IRA roundup continued in Dublin. Page 2.

crowd had gathered. "Everyone was confused and many were hysterical," he said.

The bullets lodged in Mr. Taylor's head and chest. Doctors at Armagh City hospital said Mr. Taylor tonight was in "comparatively good condition" after an emergency operation.

Mr. Taylor is second only to Mr. Faulkner in the province's Home Affairs Ministry, the department which has responsibility for Northern Ireland's day-to-day security.

The 24-year-old Protestant has a reputation for following a hard line on law and order.

Today's shooting marks the first assassination attempt on a Northern Ireland government minister. The province's tightened security for the cabinet minister after President Sen. John F. Kennedy was murdered by guerrilla gunmen at his home last December.

Mr. Taylor, who underwent an emergency operation tonight, has consistently urged tougher measures to break the IRA. These measures included internment without trial and the cratering of auxiliary roads leading into the republic.

He is regarded as the most right-wing member of Mr. Faulkner's cabinet.

Mr. Taylor was a leader of the dissident Unionist party faction which brought down moderate Premier Terence O'Neill in 1969. Elsewhere in Northern Ireland, a bomb strapped to a bicycle wrecked a shopping arcade and injured six persons in Belfast today.

A policeman and a soldier were among the injured. The bicycle was chained to a railing and could not be removed when it came under suspicion.

Most of the people in the area were cleared away before the explosion.

Little more than 100 yards from the shopping arcade and less than an hour after the explosion, two men burst into a piano store and dropped a parcel on a table.

"Two minutes," said one. The other set a five-gallon drum of gasoline beside the parcel to feed the flames when it exploded.

The piano store and several other shops in the area were, in one policeman's words, "just a mess" after the blast.

No one was killed.

In Antrim, 10 miles to the northwest, an explosion slammed through a bus station, heavily damaging the building and 13 buses, an army spokesman said. Fire swept an unmanned customs post near Londonderry.

In suburban Belfast, a bomb placed by four men tore part of the roof from the Malone Country Club and caused other damage to the building.

In Londonderry, snipers with Thompson sub-machine guns opened up on an army armored car returning from patrol through the Roman Catholic Creggan estate. Two soldiers in a nearby observation tower returned fire, an army spokesman said. There were no casualties.

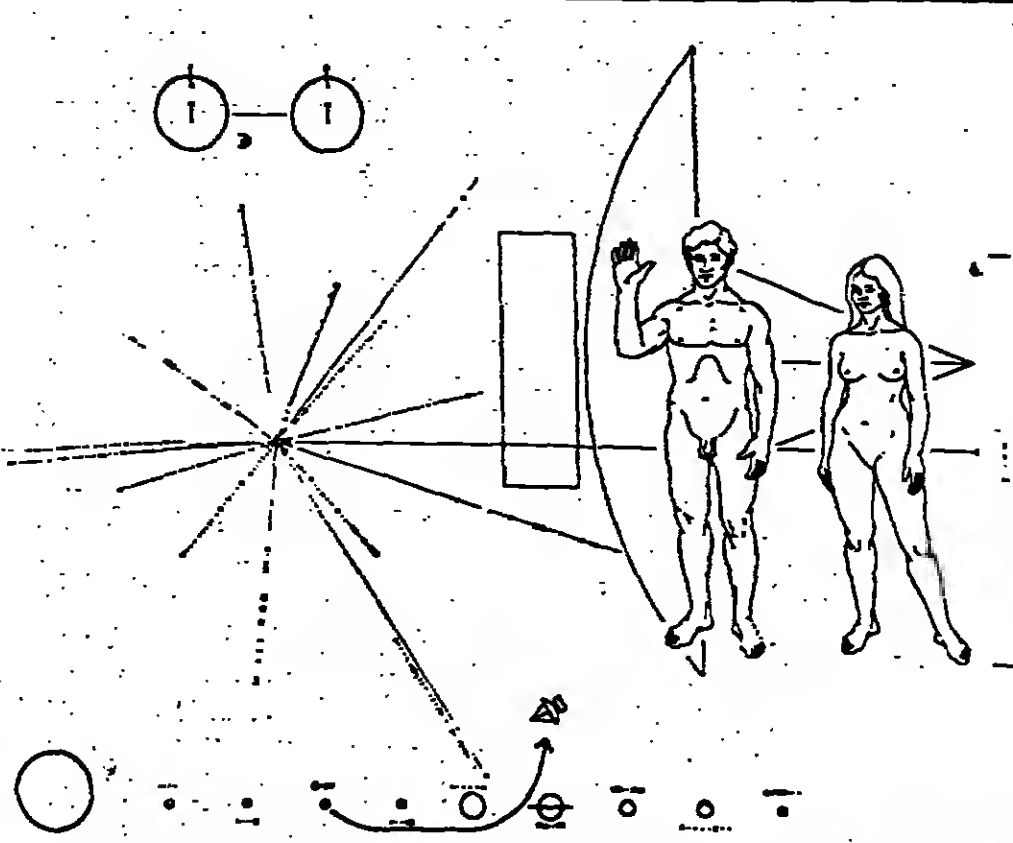
The miners, who have been striking for seven weeks, voted 96 percent in favor of accepting a substantial pay increase of up to \$15.60 a week. Their leaders said that the men will return to work as soon as possible and that most pits will be in production by Monday.

Blackouts in homes, however, will continue for another two or three weeks until coal-fired generators replace the strike. But the restrictions limiting the use of electricity by industry will be eased beginning Sunday night.

Besides power cuts in homes of up to nine hours a day, the strike also resulted in temporary suspension of more than 15 million workers, whose factories were ordered to operate only three days a week. While these industrial curbs will be lifted over the weekend, the factories will be urged to limit their use of electricity to 85 percent of normal.

The possible inflationary consequences of the strike settlement, which will mean an average increase of close to 30 percent, continue to worry government officials, who have been trying to keep an unofficial ceiling of about 8 percent on wage claims. All week long government spokesmen in the House of Commons have been cautioning that the miners are a "special case" and that workers now bargaining should not expect increases of that size.

Prime Minister Edward Heath decided today to appear on national television Sunday night to discuss the implications of the



Design of plaque which will be carried by Pioneer-10 spacecraft.

From Earth, a Message for Alien Beings

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (WP).—The first spacecraft to fly out of the solar system carries a greeting from earth for an alien civilization.

The spacecraft is the Pioneer F, which is scheduled to be launched from Cape Kennedy Sunday night on a mission to Jupiter.

Pioneer will swing by that planet on its way into the cosmos, where there is a remote chance it might be recognized as an artificial body and interpreted by an intelligent and advanced civilization.

Pioneer's greeting is engraved on a plaque fixed to the spacecraft's antenna support struts.

Jupiter Mission Carrying Plaque

On the plaque are the images of a naked man and woman, the man with his right hand raised in friendship. They are shown standing slightly apart in front of Pioneer, which is drawn to scale.

To the left of the man and woman is a radial pattern of lines that depict the 14 pulsating stars (pulsars) in the Milky Way galaxy. A 15th line reaches far to the right and symbolizes the part of the galaxy where earth is located.

"The pulsars are the only stars in the galaxy that are running down at known rates, just like clocks," said Cornell University's Dr. Carl Sagan, one of three people who conceived and designed the plaque.

"They are ideal symbols to specify where the spacecraft came from and when."

Dr. Sagan said the original idea for the plaque came from the Christian Science Monitor's Eric Burgess, who reproached Dr. Sagan three months ago over the lack of a plaque on the spacecraft.

"I agreed with him, but I didn't think there was any chance that NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) would go along with it."

Dr. Sagan said the plaque had been "cheerfully and enthusiastically" accepted by the NASA staff.

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Last Peking Banquet Nixon and Chou Stress Differences in Toasts

By Max Frankel

PEKING, Feb. 25 (NYT).—A cordial but relatively restrained banquet closed the major phase of President Nixon's meetings with Premier Chou En-lai here tonight. The two men then headed for a weekend visit to Hangchow and Shanghai, still guarding the secrets of their extensive discussions behind a flourish of metaphor.

With none of the enthusiasm of their opening-night feast here, the President and the premier traded toasts that stressed their differences during five days of

private conference and also implied diverging objectives.

While Mr. Nixon stressed a desire for more unofficial contacts between Chinese and Americans, Mr. Chou emphasized a prior interest in normal state relations. The issue of Taiwan is known to stand in the way of such normal diplomatic relations, but it was unclear to what extent the Chinese leader saw it also as an obstacle to informal government dealings and unofficial exchanges of people and goods.

Wall as Symbol

Mr. Nixon in his toast, seized on the symbolism of the Great Wall of China, asserting that the meeting "has begun the long process of removing" the wall between the two countries. He spoke of the talk as a beginning, saying nothing more about the prospects for future contacts and merely reiterating the belief that he brought to China that both nations share an interest in peace and building "a new world order."

Mr. Chou said the disagreement had been "deepest and firmest" and, therefore, beneficial to both sides, but he then offered an elliptical vision of the future.

"The times are advancing and the world changing. We are deeply convinced that the strength of the people is powerful and that whatever zigzags and reverses there will be in the development of history, the general trend of the world is definitely toward light and not darkness."

Real Gull

Weariness, or the tension of the secret talks, or simply the reality of the gulf that remains between the two countries appeared to have had their effect.

Forty-eight hours remain in this extraordinary summit conference, in which Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou may yet formally define the future contacts and relationships of their governments and peoples. The relatively muted tone of the Peking closing, therefore, may have been merely a phase of the negotiations, denoting some unresolved questions of substance or wording.

But White House officials have been hedging a bit in the last two days about whether the journey will end with a formal communiqué on Monday. There was no doubt about that before they left Washington last week, but now there seems to be. Yet even this hesitation may be only a part of the diplomatic feinting.

No reliable indication of the course of the private talks has been available.

Loss of Flavor

There seemed to be some loss of flavor tonight even in the banquet food, although the dishes by the Chinese staff of the Great Hall were intriguing in name and appearance—pea sprouts and pigeon-egg soup, three delicacies (sea slugs, shrimp balls, and chicken) with egg white, duck

cubes in spiced sauce, vegetarian macedoine, sweet and sour mandarin fish and walnut cream soup, assorted pastries, dumplings and fruit.

A few American touches were added to the affair to establish the President and Mrs. Nixon as the hosts, including menus printed under a White House seal, paperweights with the President's autograph as gifts, American

cigarettes and White House matchbooks and a Napa Valley (California) champagne for the toasts, for which the People's Liberation Army Band again provided the music.

In deference to American custom—or the requirements of American television—Mr. Nixon delayed the toasts from the first to the last, main course of the

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Israeli Armor, Planes Launch Raids On South Lebanon Guerrilla Posts

TEL AVIV, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Israeli jets, tanks and troops raided Arab guerrilla concentrations in southern Lebanon in what military officials termed one of the biggest punitive raids against any Arab country since the 1967 Middle East war.

Military spokesmen said the combined ground and air operation followed an upsurge of guerrilla attacks that killed two civilians and an army officer and wounded six border policemen and one soldier since Wednesday. All attacks were mounted from Lebanese territory, they said.

The spokesmen said the Israeli raiders demolished a number of buildings and killed at least five Arab guerrillas before returning to base with no losses.

Seven Killed

In Beirut, Palestinian guerrillas said seven of their men were killed and 12 wounded. They said Israeli troops searched homes in a number of border villages and carried off guerrilla captives. Guerrillas fought pitched battles and inflicted "heavy" casualties on the Israelis, they said.

A Lebanese military spokesman said one civilian was killed, one soldier wounded and 30 houses destroyed.

The Israeli spokesmen said their jets pounded guerrilla tent and wooden-hut concentrations located up to 22 miles north of the cease-fire line before an armored force crunched into the village of Ainata, about three

miles within Lebanese territory. The spokesmen said that Ainata, a Moslem village of 3,000 to 3,500 persons, held the guerrilla concentration located in a civilian settlement in southern Lebanon. They said the guerrillas, housed in buildings inside the village, operated freely inside and outside it.

They said houses in Ainata were checked, evacuated and burned out prior to demolition. The officer who led the armor-

ed thrust on Ainata told newsmen after the five-hour operation that his force did not encounter the Lebanese Army.

"Our objective was to raid the village of Ainata, to kill the terrorists and destroy their houses," he said. "I think we achieved our aim."

He ordered a withdrawal after destroying 21 houses which he said were guerrilla bases.

The spokesmen said the pilots of the jets were "very useful," and an indication his mission "has never been dead."

The Foreign Ministry communiqué, issued after the talks, said Israel supported "the existence of the Jarring mission," adding that "Jarring's hosts reasserted Israel's policy, which advocates the promotion of peace prospects in any possible way or channel, without demands or prior commitments."

Even before he came here, Foreign Minister Abba Eban said in a newspaper interview that Israel was unlikely to budge from its stance and announce its readiness to withdraw from occupied Arab territory "before

only demand made by the five hijackers, whom he described as members of an organization called the "Victims of Zionist Occupation," a "daughter organization" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The airliner was hijacked over India Monday night with a crew of 14 and 173 passengers and flown to Aden on the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

Among the passengers was Joseph P. Kennedy 3d, 18, eldest son of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. The hijackers first released the passengers, but held the 14 crew members and the jumbo jet for ransom.

Mr. Leber said reports that the hijackers had demanded the release of Arab compatriots im-

prisoned in West Germany were false.

He said the hijackers' demands first became known late Tuesday afternoon when the Lufthansa airline's Cologne headquarters received a letter which had been posted in Cologne at 10 a.m. the same day.

The letter, "written in perfect English," said that the jet would be exploded with passengers and crew aboard unless the ransom demand was met, he said.

The letter went on to specify in detail how the money was to be paid.

It contained a list of currencies and denominations into which the money was to be divided and specified that the ransom was to be flown to Beirut

airport by a West German courier aboard an aircraft of one of three named West German charter lines.

The courier was to be dressed in a black jacket and light gray trousers," Mr. Leber said.

The letter also contained the key of an automobile which it said the courier would find parked outside Beirut airport.

The spot where the car would be parked was shown on a photograph included in the letter, Mr. Leber said. The car was to be marked with a picture of the Libyan leader on the front and a picture of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser on the rear.

The letter specified 9 a.m. (1800 GMT) Wednesday as the

deadline for the ransom payment.

"It was clear we were dealing with a highly organized operation," said Mr. Leber, who headed a special emergency planning staff of government officials, police and security experts and Lufthansa representatives formed after the hijacking.

He said he immediately ordered preparations to meet the demands but held back the final go-ahead pending clarification of the situation.

"It was a tense state of affairs. We had no contact with the hijackers at first," he said.

While a Lufthansa security official chosen to hand over the money flew to Athens to await further instructions from Bonn,

the West German government received confirmation that the hijackers had released first women and children and then male passengers.

By Wednesday morning, Bonn received radioed reports that the hijackers were preparing to implement their threat of blowing up the aircraft and its crew.

"They were getting more and more nervous," Mr. Leber said.

At 11:25 a.m. Wednesday (1025 GMT), with the deadline already passed, Mr. Leber said, he ordered the courier aboard the jumbo plane in Athens to fly to Beirut to hand over the money.

"If only the plans had been involved we would have let them do what they liked," he said. "But we knew the people we were dealing with would not hesitate to carry out their threat and the lives of 14 people were at stake."

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PEKING SNOW—Hundreds of workers, men and women alike, shovel and wield brooms to clear away snow from the main streets of Peking Friday after a heavy snowfall. Mechanized equipment, such as sweepers and plows, is available, but a good part of the job is manually performed by thousands of workers throughout the city.

Chou Pledges to Work for U.S. Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

meal. It was not only what was said but also what was left unsaid in the brief speeches that confirmed the sense of restraint in the hall.

The President said nothing that he had not said before setting foot on Chinese soil five days ago, and he said less than on his first night in Peking.

The long process of diplomacy begins with the recognition of "great differences" and the termination that those differences shall not prevent China and the United States from living in peace, he said. There can be respect without agreement, he added, emphasizing that history rather than war should be the judge of rival ideas.

Tribute Unrepeated

But the President did not repeat his informal remarks of the previous day, calling for an open world and for tourism and other exchange programs. Nor did he repeat Monday's tribute to Chairman Mao's poetic instruction to solve the day and the hour. Mr. Nixon closed with George Washington's farewell, "Overtake peace and harmony with all."

Mr. Chou was even briefer and equally suggestive by mentioning his earlier public statement.

The premier said there were great differences of principle between the two governments and it was good at least to know them.

Nobel Laureate Hails Treatment Of PWs by Hanoi

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Nobel Prize winner in medicine, George Wald, returned here tonight from a trip to China and Hanoi and praised North Vietnam's treatment of U.S. prisoners of war.

"North Vietnam is way ahead of the Geneva convention in its treatment of prisoners," the Harvard biology professor told an airport press conference.

Dr. Wald based his comments on interviews with two U.S. pilots in Hanoi. He was not allowed to visit any POW camps.

He brought back 88 letters written by prisoners and films of five pilots said to have been shot down Feb. 16.

His trip was sponsored by the Committee of Liaison of Families of Servicemen Detained in Vietnam and the National League of Families of American Prisoners Missing in Southeast Asia.

Dr. Wald—who won the 1957 prize in medicine—said, "America is being brainwashed" about happenings in China. He spent five weeks in China and one week in Hanoi.

Belgian Court to Try Assailant of Heath

BRUSSELS, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski, who threw ink at British Prime Minister Edward Heath here last month, will go on trial next Tuesday, justice sources said today.

Miss Kwiatkowski, 31, faces charges of using forged documents, damaging Mr. Heath's property and swindling the Belgian government out of a press card. A Brussels court dropped the main charge against her—assaulting a foreign head of government.

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better. He was banking on the strength "of the people," he said, in feeling optimistic about the long-run evolution of history. He knew that the Chinese and American peoples want more understanding and friendship and normal state relations, he added, and the Chinese government, he promised, will work toward that goal. He said nothing about the United States government.

"A New Start"

Only four nights earlier Mr. Chou had praised the common efforts of both governments for finally opening "the gate to friendly contacts." He had expressed hopes for "a new start" in relations between the United States and China on the basis of his principles of coexistence—which themselves imply a demand for recognition of China's sovereignty over Taiwan.

The President came to China believing that both sides wanted to put the Taiwan problem to one side, for future peaceful resolution, so that they could be free in pursuing their other common interests in East Asia and in relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Chou received Mr. Nixon, he told interviewers, because he sensed the pressure for change.

Nixon's Toast

Here is the partial text of President Nixon's toast last night:

"Yesterday, along with hundreds of millions of viewers on television, we saw what is truly one of the wonders of the world, the Great Wall."

As I walked along the wall, I thought of the sacrifices that went into building it. I thought of what it showed about the determination of the Chinese people to retain their independence throughout their long history. I thought about the fact that the wall tells us that China has a great history and that the people who built this wonder of the world also have a great future.

The Great Wall is no longer a wall dividing China from the rest of the world. But it is a reminder of the fact that there are many walls still existing in the world which divide nations and peoples.

The Great Wall is also a reminder that for almost a generation there has been a wall between the United States and China.

Here is the text of Premier Chou En-lai's toast at last night's banquet.

Mr. President and Mrs. Nixon, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends:

First of all, on behalf of all my Chinese comrades here, and in my own name, I would like to express appreciation to Mr. President and Mrs. Nixon for inviting us to this banquet. The President and his party are leaving Peking tomorrow to visit southern parts of China.

In the past few days, President Nixon met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and our two sides held a number of further talks in which we exchanged views on the normalization of relations between China and the United States and on other questions of concern to the two sides.

There exist great differences of principle between our two sides. Through earnest and frank discussions, a clearer knowledge of each other's positions and stands has been gained.

This has been beneficial to both sides.

The times are advancing, and the world is changing. We are deeply convinced that the strength of the peoples is powerful and that whatever zigzags and reverses

MICHEL SWISS

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In American policies and because he thought the President needed some concrete agreements to respond to those pressures.

30 Hours of Talks

Both of these expectations have been put to the test in the 30 hours the two men have had together here, including 15 hours of intensive conversation (half of it presumably taken up by translation). The outward signs last night suggested that the testing continues.

The President and the premier met privately for about an hour just before the banquet, although they had originally planned on three hours. There was no explanation for this delay except the unofficial comment of an American spokesman that both men had much work to do and agreed to change the schedule.

They planned on further conversation during the flight to Hangchow aboard a Chinese aircraft and during social functions there.

The Americans seem not to know whether they will be received again by Mr. Mao, who has a home in that lake city, 100 miles southwest of Shanghai, where the President will spend Sunday before heading home on Monday.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., the committee chairman, announced that the panel had turned down the request to provide an additional \$35 million in the fiscal year that ends June 30.

He said the funds would be considered along with \$442 million for the Undersea Long-Range Missile System in the bill authorizing funds for the fiscal year that starts July 1.

The committee also deferred a \$138 million supplemental request to speed procurement of four Boeing 747 jets to be equipped with advanced airborne command posts, replacing 707s.

The committee approved a House-passed bill authorizing the Navy to lend six submarines and 10 destroyers for five years to foreign countries. The plan comprises five destroyers and two subs for Spain; one destroyer and two subs for Turkey; two destroyers each for Greece and Korea; and two subs for Italy.

located if it should carry out future attacks on Lebanon.

He said moments after Israeli troops entered Lebanon at dawn, the Israeli representative on the Mixed Armistice Commission asked for a meeting of the truce body.

According to Mr. Salam, the Israeli delegate read out a statement recounting alleged guerrilla attacks on Israel in the last 24 hours and saying in part:

"If these acts do not stop, we will continue to enter Lebanon and destroy the terrorist bases."

"You Are Responsible."

"You are responsible for every terrorist inside Lebanon."

Mr. Salam said the Israeli statement was "a gross misrepresentation of the facts."

Today's operation followed three ground raids carried out by Israel against Lebanon in the second week of January and an air strike against an alleged guerrilla concentration in southern Syria 10 days later.

Israel's military commander, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, yesterday warned Lebanon that more raids would take place if Beirut did not curb guerrilla attacks from Lebanese territory.

More Attacks Feared

BEIRUT, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Premier Saeb Salam said Israel threatened today to attack villages and any other place where Palestinian guerrillas might be

located if it should carry out future attacks on Lebanon.

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Japan Rejected U.S. Appeal In Sending Mission to Hanoi

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (NYT).—Japan was reported yesterday to have refused an American request that it refrain from sending its first official mission to North Vietnam this month. The American objection was said to be that it might embarrass President Nixon during his visit to China.

Japan reportedly compromised, however, by changing the dates. The Hanoi mission, originally scheduled for this week, took place from Feb. 8 to 11 instead, or more than a week before Mr. Nixon set out for China.

According to diplomatic reports, which State Department officials confirmed, high-level efforts were made here and in Tokyo to dissuade the Japanese from going ahead with plans to send two Foreign Ministry department heads to Hanoi during this week. But Japanese sources said that the United States had sought to block the trip entirely.

Emerging Policy

Japan has taken another step in its emerging independent foreign policy by establishing diplomatic relations with Mongolia, a country under Soviet influence, without advance consultations with Washington. The United States reportedly learned of Tokyo's decision from Japanese newspapers this week.

In the judgment of American officials, the sending of the Foreign Ministry officials to Hanoi was seen in Washington as another deliberate move by Japan toward the Soviet Union and as a rebuff to Nationalist China.

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Senate Votes, 43 to 40, to Bar Courts From Issuing School Bus Orders

By Robert Siner
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Senate today voted to bar federal courts from ordering busing of school children to effect racial integration.

The action came in a 43-to-40 vote on an amendment to the education bill proposed by Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich.

The amendment, which was the strongest congressional expression to date on the politically volatile busing issue, would also prohibit federal officials from withholding or threatening to withhold any government funds to force a local school district to accept a busing program to achieve integration.

Opponents of the measure declared it would spell the end of the present desegregation effort and would amount to a repeal of the section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which orders federal agencies to withhold funds from any school district that does not come up with an acceptable integration plan.

After the amendment was passed, opponents moved for reconsideration but lost, 41 to 41.

However, today's vote did not mean that the Griffin amendment is permanently part of the bill. Because of the tangled parliamentary situation, it is possible that the vote could be reversed next week.

This situation stems from the fact that the Griffin amendment is technically an amendment to an amendment offered to the higher education bill by Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn. The vote on the Mondale amendment comes Monday, and if it is defeated, all amendments to it, including the Griffin amendment, are automatically defeated, leaving the Senate back where it started on the busing issue.

Opponents of the measure will try to do just that.

Their chances for success hinge on whether or not they can get some of the liberal absentees, mainly among those campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination, back in time for the vote while talking on to present support.

Five Democratic senators, aspiring to their party's presidential nomination were not present for the vote, and their absence made the difference, since four of them, Sens. Edmund S. Muskie, Hubert H. Humphrey, George S. McGovern and Vance Hartke, have indicated they would oppose such legislation.

Before the vote, Sen. Griffin ridiculed the five presidential hopefuls for "going around the country" expressing their opinions on busing while skipping key Senate votes on the issue.

The language of the Griffin amendment ended hopes that a Senate compromise approved yesterday had taken some of the steam out of the busing controversy.

That compromise, offered by Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield and Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, would have busing when "time or distance of travel is so great as to risk the health of the children or significantly impinge on the education process." In addition, the Senate voted a temporary stay of federal court desegregation orders that involve two or more school districts.



ANOTHER BREAKTHROUGH—20-year-old Dornie Hawkins working 90-pound jackhammer in front of Manhattan apartment house. She works for Consolidated Edison and is the first woman to work in, er, manholes for the company. Her duties are to check out gas leaks, a job that entails excavation work.

Debate Ended In Bundestag On East Pacts

No Test of Strength; Treaties Go to Panels

By John M. Goshko

BOEN, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Bundestag today ended its first round of debate over ratification of Chancellor Willy Brandt's goodwill treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland by sending them to committee without a vote.

This decision by the lower house of parliament concluded three days of sharply partisan debate on a note of distinct anticlimax. The treaties, aimed at resolving cold war issues, are the basis of Mr. Brandt's attempt to improve relations with Communist Eastern Europe.

A procedural vote on whether to refer them to committee would have marked the first formal test of strength between the partisans and opponents in the Bundestag. For this reason, the vote had been anticipated anxiously by political observers seeking to gauge the strength of the contesting factions.

Simple Majority

Mr. Brandt's government coalition has 251 seats in the Bundestag against 245 held by the opposition Christian Democrats. As a result, there was little doubt that the government would have been able to muster the simple majority necessary for referral.

However, a vote today might have provided some clues as to whether any coalition deputies with doubts about the treaties planned to abstain. This is important because the Christian Democrats made plain during this week's debate that they will vote as a bloc in opposition.

Depending on what position the upper house, the Bundesrat, eventually takes on the treaties, the government could find that it can win ratification on the final vote only by getting an absolute majority of 249 in the Bundestag. For this reason, any indication of how many potential defections there are in the coalition is of keen interest here.

No Test of Strength

However, shortly before the end of today's debate, leaders of the two sides agreed to skip a test of strength at this time by waiving the referral vote.

In order to do this, a compromise was worked out to resolve the Christian Democrats' demand that the treaties be considered by the Committee on Inner-German Affairs as well as the Foreign Affairs and Legal Committees.

The compromise calls for the Legal and Foreign Affairs Committees to decide among themselves whether there should also be a referral to the Committee on Inner-German Affairs.

The committee votes, which will deal with both the constitutionality and desirability of ratifying the treaties, are not binding. After the committees have given their opinions, the final Bundestag vote will follow in May and, following consideration by the Bundesrat, the final vote in June.

Italy Frees 5 Rightist Suspects In the '70 Coup That Never Was

ROME, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Rome Appeals Court today ordered the release of five men accused of aiding Prince Junio Valerio Borghese in the coup that never was.

The court said there was not even circumstantial evidence against the five.

The case dates to the night of Dec. 7, 1970. Interior Minister Franco Restivo told parliament last March that on that December night some 100 rightists were gathered in a Rome gymnasium in connection with the plot. Nothing ever happened.

Prince Junio, once a Mussolini stalwart, vanished when the coup rumors got around, and apparently is in Spain, from where he has written his lawyers that scenarios for a plot failed at his home were "literary exercises."

The five men jailed since last March on charges of conspiring against the government and released today were Remo Orlandini, Sandro Sarruti, Mario Rosa, Giovanni de Rosa and Giuseppe Vercillo. Court sources indicated that the warrant for the prince's arrest would be withdrawn if his lawyers so requested.

British Send Plane to Malta For Mintoff; He's 'Not Going'

VALETTA, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff canceled plans to fly to Britain for talks tonight after a special plane arrived from England to carry him.

A British High Commission spokesman said Mr. Mintoff called during a cabinet meeting with the brief message, "I am not going."

Whether that meant he would not hold further talks with the British, was not going tonight, or was not going during the weekend, was not known, the commission spokesman said.

He has been expected to fly to London by tomorrow morning in an effort to see Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Government sources said in London today that Mr. Heath had rejected a Mintoff request for talks on negotiations on the future of the British bases on the Mediterranean island. But they said Mr. Heath would receive Mr. Mintoff, although negotiations on rent for the bases must be carried on with Britain's Defense Secretary Lord Carington.

Change on China
News that the plane was coming for Mr. Mintoff capped a day of activity during which Malta announced diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China. Chinese Nationalist Embassy was closed, employees of the British on Malta received notice of job termination and the government said it was sending a delegation to Libya to discuss a "neutrality project."

A Maltese ministerial delegation is visiting Libya to discuss "a joint project for the adoption of the neutrality of Malta and the collective support of this project by the Libyan Arab Republic and other nations of the Mediterranean," a government announcement said.

Mr. Mintoff has made several appeals to Libya for aid since coming to power last summer.

He has also often said that when Malta becomes economically viable he would neutralize the island. One of the reported stumbling blocks to a new agreement with the British is the insistence of the NATO allies that Soviet ships not be allowed to call at Malta.

Dated March 31
A British high commission spokesman said that discharge notices had been issued to all Maltese servicemen and employees of the British armed forces. He said the date of discharge was March 31, the day set by Britain for the end of withdrawal.

Maltese government sources said the discharge notices had no special meaning and could be withdrawn about an agreement on bases be reached.

Malta already has 6,700 unemployed workers in its population of 320,000.

Qatar's Army, Police Drop British Leaders

BEIRUT, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Sheikh Khalifa Ben Hamad al-Thani, ruler of Qatar, said yesterday that he had dismissed the British-born commanders of the two countries' army and police force.

"We have Arabized the army," the new emir said in an interview with a Beirut paper. He took power in a bloodless coup Tuesday.

Chile to Repay Part of Debt to U.S. Copper Firm

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 25 (AP).—President Salvador Allende has decided to make the first payment of \$5.7 million on a \$83-million debt the Chilean government has with the Braden Copper Co. of the United States.

Mr. Allende's legal adviser, Eduardo Novoa, told newsmen last night that Mr. Allende would announce Chile's intention to make the first payment, but not to pay the entire \$83 million. The first payment was due last Dec. 31.

The Braden Co. recently brought a lawsuit against the Chilean government in a U.S. Federal Court for nonpayment of the debt.

The court, at Braden's request, ordered frozen the U.S. bank accounts of at least nine Chilean government agencies, including that of the Chilean state airline. The airline immediately suspended all flights between Santiago, Miami and New York for fear its airplanes would be attached.

Bordeaux Paper Vows To Sue Striking Union

BORDEAUX, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—The management of the newspaper Sud-Ouest here, which has not appeared since Saturday because of a strike by printers, has announced that it was taking the union to court to seek damages.

A management communiqué said the stoppage had been started in defiance of rules fixed by an earlier labor-management agreement. The management said that it was suing the printers' union for 500,000 francs.

Humphrey Son Seeks Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25 (AP).—Now there are two Hubert H. Humphreys seeking political office.

Hubert H. Humphrey, 34, eldest son of the Minnesota senator who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, said he would run this fall for state senator, his first try for public office.

Mr. Humphrey, 29, is married and the father of three. He has been an attorney in Minneapolis since October 1969.

U.S. Voter Polls Shattering 'Truths' About the Candidates

By William Chapman
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, the old man of Democratic politics this year, lacks appeal to the black and the young in the presidential election.

Sen. George S. McGovern and Mayor John Lindsay draw from the same well: the young, the minorities and the peace bloc.

Gov. George C. Wallace is the candidate of the middle-aged, blue-collar worker, is anathema to the young voter and might, as well abandon any hope of winning votes from college students.

These statements sound true, but all are false.

Sen. Humphrey consistently leads all other Democratic candidates in polls among black voters and is at least holding his own among the young. Sen. McGovern and Mayor Lindsay seem to have separate constituencies that do not overlap much. Gov. Wallace, a variety of opinion polls show, is more appealing to the young than to the general public.

Some polls are undermining accepted truths and others are themselves being undermined by events.

Consider the case of Sen. McGovern. The statistics have been saying for months that he is a 6 percent candidate because that is where a succession of polls have measured his support. Recently he got 3 percent in the Gallup Poll.

Then came the preliminary rounds in Iowa and Arizona, and Sen. McGovern got a fourth of the turnout in Iowa and a fifth in Arizona. It proved that any candidate with a good organization in any given state can outscore his national poll ratings, which at this stage reflect the familiarity of names because people are not thinking very hard about who they want for President.

For those who see the blacks in the vanguard of a movement moving the country leftward, it may come as a surprise that the one candidate they really like is Sen. Humphrey, who is supposed to be a relic of New Deal liberalism. Sen. McGovern, Mayor Lindsay and Rep. Shirley Chisholm are the ones who are supposed to harvest the black vote. But in the polls, Sen. Humphrey has passed them.

His appeal apparently remains from the days when he was the leading advocate of civil rights legislation in the Senate.

When Mr. Lindsay became a Democrat and then a Democratic candidate in 1970, he more than made up for his earlier campaign headquarters. With his television talent and a vast pool of money, some feared, Mr. Lindsay would simply subvert the McGovern constituency.

But even McGovern campaign directors tend to agree now with Mr. Lindsay's manager, Richard Aurelio, that the mayor and senator attract substantially different kinds of people.

The Aurelio thesis is that Mr. Lindsay draws those who might not otherwise vote—Independents, marginal Democrats, people who do not normally feel motivated to take part in Democratic primaries, minorities, highly educated suburbanites and women. Sen. McGovern, on the other hand, gets the peace bloc, a portion of the youth vote and people devoted to causes—"the real ideologies."

Most cartoonists like to portray the supporters of George Wallace as either the straw-hatted redneck with a mean gleam in his eye or the middle-aged working man slumped over his beer and television set. A long string of polls, extending back to the election of 1968, paint a different picture: the Wallace supporter is more apt to be young than middle-aged.

There is even some reason to believe that Gov. Wallace is slightly more popular among college students than he is with the general population. One poll says he wins 18 percent of the college student vote as compared with his usual 13 percent of the total electorate.

A Communist's Farm Co-Op Is Surety for Miss Davis Bail

FRESNO, Calif., Feb. 25 (AP).—A 400-acre spread of alfalfa fields on a Communist sympathizer's cooperative farm 20 miles south of here provides the security for Angela Davis's bail.

Roger McAfee, 38, put up the deed to land he said was valued at \$30,000 as surety for the bond on which Miss Davis was freed.

Mr. McAfee heads the 1,100-acre McAfee Family Cooperative at Caruthers, a small farming community in the midst of what Mr. McAfee called "some of the best farm land in the world."

Mr. McAfee, his parents and two other families operate the farm—which includes a dairy—as a cooperative venture. Mr. McAfee is a big, red-faced farmer who believes in communes, the Communist party and the peace movement, and has spoken with Angela Davis at anti-Vietnam war programs.

He refers to Miss Davis as "a fellow Communist," says "I have been in contact with the Communist party for years," but says he is not a member of the party.

"I look forward to becoming a member of the American Communist party," he said. "I feel sure they will accept me. I hope they will."

He said he provided the collateral "as a matter of justice, a matter of humanitarianism" and a matter of his responsibility. He said he was sure the court would find her innocent.

Mr. McAfee and his wife,

Child-Care Bill Drawn to Answer Nixon's Criticism

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Sen. Jacob K. Javits, N.Y., and 13 other Senate Republicans proposed a modified child-care plan yesterday designed to meet President Nixon's objections.

In vetoing similar legislation late last year, the President said it was characterized by "fiscal irresponsibility, lack of workability and family-weakening implications."

The modified bill was drafted without consultation with the President or other administration officials. However, the 14 sponsors said they had sought to tailor it to meet the President's specific objections.

Seeking to erase any suggestion of "family-weakening implications," the new bill, significantly, has been titled "The Comprehensive Headstart, Child Development and Family Services Act of 1972."

It stresses parental involvement in operating child-development centers and provides that such centers offer counseling and other services to all members of a family.

200 Madrid Students Seize, Leave Hospital

MADRID, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Two hundred medical students briefly occupied the Francisco Franco Hospital today to attract attention to their conflict with university authorities, student sources said.

The conflict, growing out of a change in the students' curriculum, has kept the medical school of Madrid University closed for two months. Last month it produced a series of clashes with the police on the campus.

The students left the hospital today before the police arrived.

Chemical Threat Keeps Chickens Off U.S. Market

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Two hundred thousand chickens in Maine are being withheld from sale in what is apparently the largest case yet of food contamination with the DDT-like chemical PCB.

In the fourth major incident since last year of a potential human health problem that few persons knew existed, the chickens consumed the PCB in feed.

Puzzled federal officials are still trying to learn the source of the feed contamination—and why major measures taken last year to prevent more such accidents failed.

PCBs are a large class of industrial chemicals called polychlorinated biphenyls—colorless, odorless liquids long used as electrical insulating fluids, heat-transfer fluids and ingredients of inks, paints, lubricants and plastics.

In 1968 a major PCB tragedy affected 1,000 persons, producing both stillborn and deformed children and other damage. The cause was poisoned rice oil containing 2,000 to 3,000 parts per million of a PCB which had leaked into the oil from a heating pipe.

West Germans In Fog Incident

HELMSTADT, West Germany, Feb. 24 (AP).—Two West German soldiers who drove their army truck into East Germany in thick fog Wednesday have been returned, West German customs officials said yesterday.

A spokesman added that the pair told authorities they lost their way en route from their garrison in Westphalia, drove through the open barriers on West German territory and suddenly found themselves stopped by East German police.

Both were questioned by the East Germans for several hours and then released. They arrived back aboard a civilian truck from West Berlin, the spokesman said. Their army truck was confiscated by the East Germans, he added.

Kekkonen in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland arrived here today on a two-day visit—his 18th to the Soviet Union in 18 years of presidency of his nation. The visit is an unofficial one at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet government.

Alphand, Gromyko Meet

MOSCOW, Feb. 25 (AP).—Hervé Alphand, secretary-general of the French Foreign Ministry, conferred here today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

"During the conversation," said the Soviet news agency Tass, "they discussed important questions of further consolidation of Soviet-French political cooperation."

Candidates Plan Joint TV in N.H.

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 25 (UPI).—The five candidates in the New Hampshire Democratic presidential primary have agreed to a joint television appearance Sunday, March 5, two days before the nation's first primary.

Those appearing on the 1 1/2 hour show on educational television will be Sens. Edmund S. Muskie, George S. McGovern and Vance Hartke, Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty and Hartford businessman Edward Coll.

The format agreed upon late last night calls for each man to make an opening four-minute statement.

Mrs. Klarsfeld Talks With Bolivian Official

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Mrs. Beate Klarsfeld met today with an immigration official, apparently to show him documents she believes will prove that a naturalized Bolivian is really Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo "butcher of Lyons."

Mrs. Klarsfeld, 33, refused to comment on her talks. She arrived here yesterday to step up her campaign for the extradition to France of businessman Klaus Altmann, who she says is Barbie.

Linked to Informer

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 25 (AP).—Four reluctant witnesses described by the government as integral parts of an anti-war conspiracy plot to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger were granted immunity from prosecution today and ordered to testify.

If they refuse to answer questions, they could be jailed for contempt.

Jane Hoover, 23, Mary Sander, 23, Patricia Rom, 22, and Mrs. Zola Horn, 59, had invoked the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution on Wednesday on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

The government alleges that the Rev. Philip Berrigan masterminded a conspiracy in 1970 from his cell in the Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary.

Linked to Convict
The four women are linked to Boyd Douglas Jr., a fellow convict of Father Berrigan and the FBI's chief informer in the case. U.S. District Court Judge R. Dixon Herman, in signing the immunity orders, said he was protecting the women from all future prosecution in the case, except for perjury or contempt.

Miss Hoover and Miss Sander were students at Bucknell University, where Douglas was attending classes on a work-study program. Miss Rom and Mrs. Horn were employed in the university library.

Chief Prosecutor William Lynch told the jury of nine women and three men in his opening statement on Monday that the four were part of a communications network that helped Douglas smuggle letters in and out of the penitentiary for Father Berrigan.

Yesterday, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark said the government is guilty of discrimination and illegal use of prison informers in prosecuting the seven anti-war activists.

Mr. Clark, heading the defense for the seven, sought to cross-examine a federal prison official on the propriety of using an inmate for spying. He was unsuccessful.

Illegal Mail Charge
Father Berrigan and two other defendants—Sister Elizabeth McAlister, an art history teacher at Marymount College, Tarrytown, N.Y., and Dr. Sabir Ahmad, a Pakistani teaching in Chicago—also are charged with smuggling illegal mail in and out of a federal prison.

Mr. Clark said other defense lawyers told the judge this was selective prosecution and "discriminatory." They claim the sneaking of messages is a widespread "practice in prisons, yet government indictments on such charges are virtually unknown."

Mr. Lynch responded that there have been numerous prosecutions.

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Dollar Troubles Again

The administration is pressing Congress to devalue the dollar formally by raising the price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce in order to check speculation that much larger devaluation—or international monetary chaos—lies ahead. While the Senate Banking Committee's favorable action on Thursday indicated that Congress will indeed grant the administration's request promptly, it must recognize that this step will not in itself be sufficient to allay fears that the dollar is a weak currency.

The attack on the dollar was touched off by the report that the United States ran a record payments deficit of \$30 billion in 1971; though scarcely news, it intensified concern that this country has been following reckless fiscal and monetary policies without regard for the impact on other nations.

Yet the underlying strength of the American position should not be underestimated. The American economy is gradually recovering from recession, while other countries are slowing their rates of growth. There is likely to be a better profits performance on this side of the Atlantic—and eventually, a strong movement of funds to American investment.

With the devaluation of the dollar, the United States' competitive position has improved—and signs of that improvement are likely to become more evident as the year progresses. If the administration makes good its declared intention of maintaining wage-price restraints, inflation here should be less than in other countries. Such factors will, in the two years ahead, strengthen both the U.S. balance of payments and the dollar—which is the only basic way of making other governments willing to go on holding tens of billions of dollars.

Secretary of the Treasury Connally and Under-Secretary Volcker are correct in their position that, while the United States remains in sizable payments deficit, it should not attempt a "dash for convertibility." This

could breed another crisis, as most foreign government officials recognize. In a more moderate way, however, the United States could and should cooperate with the IMF to assist other governments with special needs to convert surplus dollars into other assets, as is the case now with Britain. More basically, a U.S. proposal for the eventual solution to the convertibility problem must be part of the future reform and reconstruction of a stable international monetary system.

It will obviously take many months, as Mr. Volcker stressed in his congressional testimony, to negotiate a full-fledged monetary reform. But the United States would help to stabilize international markets if, instead of playing a waiting game—which looks to others like a return to "benign neglect"—it took the initiative and proposed measures for achieving limited convertibility of the dollar as well as the basis of a long-run solution, which must deal with the overhang of \$50 billion in foreign dollar holdings. Preventing this overhang from becoming a continuous menace to the stability of the monetary system will require either a long-term funding of foreign dollar claims or converting them into a form of truly international reserves, with a guarantee against possible losses that would result from future dollar devaluations.

Lacking such American initiative and cooperation, other governments will take events into their own hands. Their actions may be constructive—as the tentative plan, worked out in Paris, to link Common Market currencies more closely and let them fluctuate against the dollar in response to market forces. Or the result could be destructive, for this country and others, winding up in a host of trade, foreign exchange and capital controls and splitting the world into antagonistic blocs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Foreign Aid Fiasco

Rep. Otto Passman, Democrat of Louisiana, in his long career as chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee dealing with foreign aid, has steadfastly pretended to be the enemy of waste and the champion of the taxpayer. The compromise reached this week by House-Senate conferees on the foreign aid bill demonstrates the fraudulence of his claim.

After the Senate temporarily killed the entire program last October in a surprise vote, it set to work to shift the pattern of foreign aid spending. The Senate objectives were to invest more in economic development and less in military aid and to diminish American bilateral arrangements in favor of an increased role for international organizations such as the World Bank.

Although the Senate was more tight-fisted with the needy countries than is becoming to the world's richest nation, its efforts to restructure the program were clearly headed in the right direction. Unfortunately, those efforts did not fare very well in the conference committee.

Under the adamant leadership of Mr. Passman, the House conferees insisted on pushing up the spending for military assistance from \$350 million to \$500 million. Similarly, the so-called "supporting assistance" which goes to countries like South Korea and South Vietnam to help them sustain their military burden went up from the \$400 million which the Senate had voted to \$550 million.

million. Is this what Mr. Passman means by economizing?

The House appropriated nothing for the American contribution to the World Bank and the derivative sum of \$13 million to the Inter-American Bank. These contributions are periodically made by member countries and form the financial back-up for the bonds which these international banks sell to finance their lending. The conference committee split the difference between nothing and adequacy.

The same kind of simple-minded arithmetic prevailed with regard to the Peace Corps, which received \$72 million, halfway between the higher Senate and the lower House figures. Trivial cuts—trivial except that people may die because of them—were made in humanitarian programs such as aid to the Bangladesh refugees.

The Senate conferees did not lose on every issue. They did succeed in restoring money for the United Nations Development Fund which the House had eliminated entirely. But, on balance, the conference was a fiasco.

Sen. William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, chairman of the Senate conferees, is right in refusing to sign the conference report. Mr. Passman and his House colleagues have amply demonstrated once again that they conceive of the foreign aid program as an opportunity not to help people in poor countries but to export that familiar American product—the military-and-civilian contractor's pork barrel.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It's the Thought That Counts

Among the insignificant but fascinating details of President Nixon's visit to Peking is the question of how he hit upon a pair of musk oxen as an appropriate present for his host. Indeed, the whole subject of gift exchanges between heads of state might be a fruitful field of inquiry for anyone interested in the trivia of diplomacy, not to mention dissertation writers in search of a Ph.D.

Did Dr. Kissinger, having taken soundings, confide to his chief that the Chairman was partial to musk oxen? And did he give his Chinese counterpart a hint that Mr. Nixon might relish a pair of pandas in return?

Or perhaps there are concealed messages in these exchanges, as in the old-fashioned language of flowers. In that case the President's gift of shaggy ruminants may simply have meant something like: the situation is hairy but there's no reason why we can't chew the thing over.

In any event, Mr. Nixon has shown the greatest degree of imagination in this area since the King of Siam sent Abraham Lincoln a white elephant. One can only hope that a century from now "musk ox" will not be Chinese slang for a useless object that can't be disposed of.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon and China Ties

President Nixon knows he is worrying his traditional allies. The major world opposite number of the United States, Russia, which is in turn preparing to receive a U.S. President, does not at all appreciate the support he is bringing Russia's major adversary.

Mr. Nixon is not a man to run so many risks to perfect his knowledge of Chinese

cooking. His visit must thus have political content. This content may be apparent or hidden. The apparent aspect will probably include a certain normalization of Sino-American economic relations. As for the hidden side, there is reason to believe that the fate of Taiwan will be thoroughly discussed.

—From La Nation (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 26, 1897

HAVANA—The situation here is critical. Every soldier and camp knows of the threatened rupture of relations between Spain and the United States and is preparing for it. Work on the defenses of the city is being pushed forward with great energy. Americans are leaving the country. If all wanting to leave on the Mascotte this noon were to board her, she would sink at the docks, and this dispatch would never reach the cable office at Key West.

Fifty Years Ago

February 26, 1922

PARIS—A death unsmiling and a funeral unmoored was the dawn reward for Henri-Désiré Landru. He was executed by guillotine yesterday in front of the Versailles prison contiguous to the Palais de Justice. And the dawn's reward was likewise the execution of justice which Landru satisfied perforce, albeit grudgingly and with a little ill-grace. And though he asserted his innocence to the last, no confession was said, and he died with the secret locked in his breast.



Nixon's Choice of New Team

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—When President Nixon came into the White House, he was going to emphasize change and reform, and he has kept his word. Having scrapped the old conservative Republican philosophy, and transformed the Supreme Court, he is now experimenting with television diplomacy, and steadily installing a new cabinet.

Strong presidents tend to produce weak cabinets, and vice versa, and the way things are now going, it looks as if Nixon, if he is re-elected in November, will go into his second term with virtually a whole new team.

In recent days or months, he has accepted the resignations of Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Burton, and Postmaster General Wilton M. Bount.

In addition to these, he has lost the deputy secretary of defense, David Packard, and the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Paul W. McCracken, and he is about to lose the Secretary of the Navy, John H. Chafee of Rhode Island.

Normal Procedure

This is normal procedure in the last year of an administration, when fixed and hard-working men quit for personal reasons, or move over to the re-election campaign (Mitchell) or raise funds for it (Stans). There is no evidence that these top men left for policy reasons (down below it is different), but the extent of the changes is greater than normal, and the pace of change is likely to be even faster when the first term comes to an end.

It has been quietly rumored for some time that Secretary of State William F. Rogers, and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird wanted out after the first term, and it is hard to imagine that Rogers would stay on after being kept out of the President's principal meetings with Mao Tse-tung and Zhou En-lai in favor of Henry A. Kissinger, and Dr. Kissinger's White House aides.

Maybe Rogers does not regard this as a public humiliation, but many of his aides in the State Department certainly do. It seemed odd enough earlier when Kissinger began to emerge as the principal adviser to the President, chief diplomatic negotiator on China and Vietnam, and top White House spokesman in pri-

vate and then public briefings at the White House, but even the embarrassed State Department was not prepared to see the President take the secretary of state to Peking and then keep him out of the top-level negotiations.

Laird has not been subjected to such treatment. He has a political constituency of his own in the Republican party and is particularly strong in the House of Representatives, where he served for many years, so he has not been short-circuited by Nixon's powerful White House staff. He is said to be getting out at the end of the year in accordance with a prearranged personal plan.

Accordingly, there is already a lot of casual talk around here, not only about whether Vice-President Agnew will be replaced on the Republican campaign ticket, but about who will replace Rogers and Laird if Nixon wins.

The vice-presidential question is Nixon's own secret. So there's little point in speculating on it, but it is known that Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York would not be entirely hostile to the idea of leaving Albany for the State or Defense jobs. Also, Secretary of the Treasury John Connally is said to have ambitions to be secretary of state, unless, of course, Nixon decides to put former Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson in the job, or even give the post, in addition to the power, to Kissinger.

This is not a particularly happy cabinet, mainly because it tends to be overshadowed by the White House staff. They came into office in living color, introduced by the President himself on television as giants who would have great latitude and authority, whereupon most of them vanished into the bureaucracy. And even now it is hard to remember who is at Labor and who is at Transportation, and what ever happened to George Romney?

High Turnover

Below the cabinet level, the turnover, particularly among Negroes working in the field of civil rights, has been much higher than usual. Among the blacks who have quit or been forced out were Arthur A. Fletcher, assistant secretary of labor; James L. Farmer, assistant secretary of health, education and welfare; Frank W. Render 2d assistant secretary of defense; and Clarence L. Thomas Jr., special assistant for minorities to the chairman

of the Republican National Committee.

The top level of the President's White House staff remains steady. Robert Finch, former secretary of HEW and counselor to the President, is returning to California to get back into state politics, and quite a few of Kissinger's National Security Council staff have quit mainly from exhaustion, but the big three remain: H. R. Haldeman (administration); John D. Ehrlichman (domestic affairs); and Kissinger (foreign affairs).

Kissinger insisted when he came here that nobody could do his job for more than two years, but how do you keep them down on the Harvard Yard after they've seen Peking?

Guardians of Liberty

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The American system of a written constitution enforced by courts can be an awkward way of protecting individual liberty. Judges may grow remote from popular feeling, and their decisions provoke divisive political controversy; there are examples in every period of American history up to the present.

One school of judicial critics has argued that the people's liberties are better trusted to a sensitive, informed legislature than to the courts. As professor and judge, Felix Frankfurter liked to cite the example of the British Parliament. As long as legislators were as alert to any violation of freedom as Parliament had proved itself to be, he would say, constitutions and courts were not necessary. It would have been painful the other day for Mr. Justice Frankfurter to observe the Parliament he respected so much. For at the urging of both government and opposition leaders, with a bare whimper of concern, Parliament in one night rushed through a bill raising serious constitutional issues in the sensitive context of Northern Ireland.

Powers Are Defined

Britain, of course has no written constitution, but its Northern Ireland province in effect does. It is the 1920 Government of Ireland Act, in which the British Parliament created the provincial government at Stormont, and defined its powers. Stormont, in short, can do nothing unless it can find authority in the 1920 act, just as the United States Congress has to base its laws on specific grants of power in the American Constitution.

That was the setting of what happened in the House of Commons the other night. The particular issue was raised—again as it might be in America—in a criminal case.

Last summer a British Army officer in Ulster ordered a crowd to disperse. Some men who re-

PEKING—I have a paralyzing suspicion that our affable hosts have lost sight of the critical realities. When you come down to it, it has been how long—fifteen? twenty years?—since reporters in any force visited this country and reported on it in such a way as to intrude on the auto-hypnotists.

I have a feeling that when the 87 U.S. newsmen landed here with Richard Nixon, the governors of the People's Republic of China were confident that 87 dispatches like James Reston's of last summer would be published throughout the United States. This is not the place to inquire into the altogether embarrassing subject, what did they do to James Reston? But it is appropriate to wonder: How could they reasonably expect to earn from a battery of American reporters something other than dismay, not to say contempt, for the total domination over the arts and the intellectual life of demon

Totalitarian societies are very good at hiding things like concentration camps. Why are they so poor at hiding ideological infatuation? I mean, there was the President of the United States and all of us, in the (apparently ugly) ballet hall. To view a Chinese classic, or even a modern classic?

'Despotic Landlord'

Not a chance. It was a thing called "The Red Detachment of Women." The synopsis was printed and from it I quote exactly. The heroine, Ching Hsueh, is the property of a "despotic landlord," who (Act 1) gives orders to one of his "running dogs" to sell her. She is mercilessly beaten, escapes, and is rescued by two Red Army men who feel "profound proletarian feelings" towards her. They embrace her (Act 2) into a Red detachment of women where she is warmly received by "the soldiers and villagers whose class feelings for her are as deep as sea." She goes (Act 3) because of an excessive zeal, and is warned (Act 4) that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation."

I am sure that, at this point, Richard Nixon tried to kick Pat under the armchair, but between him and her was Mrs. Mao Tse-tung, the iron patroness of this kind of thing.

Anyway, in Act 4 our heroine's principal Red protector is caught by the Kuomintang, but when he recovers consciousness "he stands rock-firm and faces the pack of bandaged troops in righteous indignation." Only (Act 6) to die "a heroic death with the fearless

heroic spirit of a Communist!" but not until he has "denounced the die-hard reactionaries." At which point the Red Army moves in, and "The broad revolutionary masses flock to join the Red Army amidst resounding battle songs." The last sentence in the synopsis is a modest thought for today: "Forward, forward, under the banner of Mao Tse-tung, forward to victory!"

The next morning we visited Peking University, probably the most shattering single experience of the journey because we had the sense of participating in a show trial. Our host was the active head of the university, who got his advanced degree from the University of Chicago in 1938. The poor devil, whose English is as good as Walter Cronkite's, spoke through an interpreter. Why? Because the room was full of Red Guard thugs, and it was obvious that they desired to hear his answers so they could later on correct him for any ideological irregularities.

Humiliation Probed

Cautiously, he probed the circumstances of this humiliating and degrading experience. We knew that he knew that we knew that he was reduced to puppetry. Anyway, someone asked what had been the errors of Peking University before the great proletarian Cultural Revolution caught up with them, and he said that the errors had been partly his responsibility.

What were the errors? Peking University had imitated Moscow University by forgetting the dominant imperative of proletarian politics and lending itself instead to the formation of an elite. Translated, that means Peking University sought academic excellence. How had he learned the nature of his delinquencies? A "Mao thought propaganda team" came to the university in the fall of 1968 and stayed a whole year. After they left, the governing of the university was put into the hands of a revolutionary council, of which this wretched man, an elderly, distinguished physicist, had become the spokesman, surrounded by menacing, paranoid, knowing only how to praise the thoughts of Chairman Mao, need know nothing else, in order to correct the venerable professor.

It is their soup, of course, of course. But it continues to be unfathomable why they let us in on it; how they came to believe that we too have forgotten the role of art, or of learning. Who do they think we are? I have horrible suspicions.

used were arrested, one of them John Rums, a leading opposition member of the provincial parliament. They were convicted and fined \$50 each. They appealed, making a constitutional claim.

The officer who had told the crowd to disperse acted under regulations issued by the provincial government. They authorized the British Army to search homes also, and make arrests without warrants. But these and the other convicted men argued that the regulations were invalid—unconstitutional in American terms—because they went beyond the specific limitations of the 1920 act creating the province. For one clause of that act says that the provincial government shall have no power to make laws in respect of the armed forces.

Three judges of the Northern Ireland High Court considered that claim and unanimously upheld it. They found the regulations invalid and reversed the convictions.

In the United States, that would have been the end of the matter unless a higher court changed the decision or the Constitution was amended. But in Britain, Parliament is not bound by any constitution. And so the Conservative government simply asked Parliament to reverse the decision. It did so between 7 that evening and 2:03 the next morning.

The reason given for this urgency by the Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, was that British soldiers would otherwise be left in an uncertain legal status. The leader of the opposition, Harold Wilson, agreeing with him, warned of a possible "orgy of violence" against powerless troops in Ulster that very night.

But those were arguments, at best, for temporary legislation—to keep the regulations in force while the case was appealed and

the politicians considered the consequences. An amendment to limit the emergency bill to one year in duration was in fact offered, but only a handful of backbenchers supported it. The bill as steamrollered through parliament amends the 1920 act to let the provisional government make "all provisions" for the forces.

The legal issue sounds technical, but underlying it are deep questions of British policy in Northern Ireland. Should the historically sectarian, Protestant government of the province be allowed to tell the British Army what to do and how to do it? Should the army be used for police functions? What will happen to Irish conscripts in British justice? Parliament simply reverses any inconvenient judicial decision?

Guardians Nod

Those were some of the questions that might have been debated had there been time. But the parliamentary guardians that Justice Frankfurter admired were nodding.

Or rather, the episode showed that a legislature is not, in the end, a satisfactory guardian of liberty. It tends to deal with power rather than principle. When its opposing leaders agree, reasoned argument prevails; not this supposed emergency overweighs the counsels of reflection.

Britain puts her faith in men. She is prepared to let liberty depend on the judgment of a few politicians because she trusts that to restrain the use of their own power. But if that trust was justified in the past, there is no reason to have confidence in it now. Americans who consider what happened in Parliament that other night will likely feel that they are right to put their faith in law.

1,200 Idled in Sugar Factory

British Panel Cancels Visit To Strike-Torn Rhodesia Area

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Britain's Foreign Commission tonight announced the cancellation of a visit to Rhodesia's Lowveld region because of a continuing strike there by 1,200 African sugar factory workers.

The strike, in the Hippo Valley sugar estates, 310 miles from

Salisbury, followed an earlier visit by the commission, who are testing Rhodesian opinion on the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement.

Deputy Chairman Sir Glyn Jones and other members of the commission were due to visit the area from next Monday until Wednesday.

They were due to visit the Triangle sugar estate next week as well as Hippo Valley, but the statement said the trip had been canceled at the request of the management of the estates due to the industrial unrest. The strike halted maintenance operations at the main factory complex for the fourth successive day.

UN Urged on Sanctions
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 25 (UPI).—The African states proposed today that the UN Security Council maintain its sanctions on white-ruled Rhodesia until a self-determination is achieved there by all its inhabitants on a free and equal basis.

A draft resolution introduced to the Security Council yesterday afternoon also called on the United States without naming it—for allowing through congressional legislation imports of Rhodesian chrome ore in violation of the UN-imposed sanctions.

China also called on the Security Council to condemn steps the United States has taken to resume the chrome ore imports.

Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua said, "The Security Council should sternly condemn the United States government's act of violating the relevant UN resolutions on sanctions against Rhodesia."

His speech was the first the Chinese have made since President Nixon began talks with Chinese leaders in Peking on Monday. Mr. Huang made no reference to the visit.

Cash Donations For Sgt. Yokoi

TOKYO, Feb. 25 (AP).—Japanese sympathizers have donated the equivalent of more than \$17,000 to Shochi Yokoi, 56, former Japanese Imperial Army sergeant who recently returned to Tokyo after 28 years of hiding in the Guam jungles, officials reported.

Officials of a Tokyo hospital, where Mr. Yokoi is now recuperating, told newsmen he has received a number of letters of sympathy and encouragement, which contained the \$17,000.

Major Japanese newspapers and radio-television stations also said they have received donations in cash and checks for Mr. Yokoi.

The hospital also said several women have offered to marry Mr. Yokoi.

Drums of Cyanide Dumped in U.K. Playground Area

NUNSTON, England, Feb. 25 (AP).—Police searched today for a truck driver who dumped 36 drums of cyanide, described as enough to kill a million people, in a derelict brickyard used as a children's playground.

The drums, each marked "poison" and containing more than 100 pounds of sodium cyanide acid, were removed by a waste-disposal firm on the instructions of Warwickshire County police.

"Medical officers have told us there was enough cyanide to wipe out a million people," a police spokesman said.

"Presumably, it was industrial waste, but it's unbelievable that anyone could be so crassly stupid as to dump the stuff, particularly in a place where children play."

"The drums were in an extremely dangerous condition," Nunston's chief public health officer said. "Some of the sludge had seeped out and dried on the casings."

"A very small quantity can cause death. If any child had touched the drums and then licked his fingers, he would at least have become seriously ill, and probably died."

Dutch Protests On Nazis Mount

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25 (AP).—Thousands of Amsterdam citizens massed in silent vigil in the old Jewish quarter of the city tonight protesting a government plan to release the last three Nazi war criminals held in the Netherlands.

The trio—Franz Fischer, 70, Joseph Kotschal, 55, and P. H. Ans der Vueren, 73—are held at Breida prison in the south of the Netherlands. After the war, death sentences on them were commuted to life imprisonment. Collectively, they are held guilty in the death of more than 100,000 Dutch Jews.

On Tuesday parliament will debate the government plan to release them. The three are expected to go free if there is a straight majority in favor.

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JOHN HOLSINGER - CANDICE BERGEN - ARTHUR GARFUNKEL - ANN MARGRET
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CARNAL KNOWLEDGE



FIRE JUMP—Trapped shoppers watch from rooftop of Sao Paulo's biggest department store as a main jump from the building to escape the smoke and the flames.

Toll Is Placed at 16 in Fire In Sao Paulo Office Building

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Firemen conducting a floor-by-floor search today of what was left of the 25-story Pirani building reported having found eight more bodies, bringing the toll in yesterday's fire to 16.

During the late-afternoon blaze, while 50-foot flames shot up from dozens of places in the building, dozens of people reportedly jumped from upper stories. The city morgue reported only three dead from falls.

At least 2,000 people were in the building, which held the Pirani department store and dozens of offices.

Some 350 persons were taken off the roof by helicopters, two and three at a time.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Officials speculated that it could have started on the second or third floor and ignited gas mains in the steel-and-concrete structure.

A 30-mile-an-hour wind helped spread the flames. The heat was so intense, that two apartment buildings 30 yards across the street were seared.

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Demonstrator Killed During Renault Riot

Forty Maoists Were Distributing Tracts

PARIS, Feb. 25 (UPI).—One man was shot and killed today when a group of 40 Maoists battled guards at a Renault automobile works in nearby Boulogne-Billancourt.

It was not clear from conflicting information whether the demonstrator was shot when guards tried to halt the distribution of tracts at a plant gate, and then the demonstrators chased the guards into the plant; or whether the demonstrator was shot when the Maoists, after distributing the tracts, penetrated into the plant.

Witnesses seemed agreed that a man in civilian clothes pulled out a pistol and shot the demonstrator from about three feet away.

Police said tonight a Renault administrative employee, who was not a plant guard, had been arrested. They said the man was alleged to have used his personal pistol in the shooting.

The dead man was identified as Pierre Overney, 23, a former employee at the plant who was dismissed a year ago. A company spokesman tonight said that he was one of a group of several dozen persons that, armed with clubs and iron bars, tried to break their way into the plant, but was kept from the shops by the guards.

Prior to the fighting, Mr. Overney and fellow demonstrators, belonging to a Maoist group called the "Renault Fight Committee," had been distributing tracts outside the plant calling for support for other workers discharged recently from Renault.

The group also handed out tracts calling for a mass demonstration tonight at the metro station Charonne to "protest against the victims of discrimination in France, foreign workers."

Tonight, police detained some 400 persons during the demonstration at Charonne subway, where nine persons were killed by the police during a demonstration last year ago.

An official board of inquiry was set up tonight to investigate today's incident, especially the shooting.

Le Monde Raises Price

PARIS, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Le Monde, one of France's most influential daily newspapers, announced today it was raising its price from 70 to 80 centimes as of March 1 because of increasing production costs and stagnating advertising revenue.

Other Paris newspapers are also planning to raise their prices.

Lanusse in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 25 (AP).—President Alejandro Lanusse of Argentina arrived here yesterday for a four-day state visit intended as a further step in a new foreign policy of his military regime.

5 Greeks Jailed In Bomb Cases

ATHENS, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—Five Greeks, two of them women, were sentenced today to jail terms ranging from 14 months to three years by an Athens military court yesterday for illegal possession of explosives.

They were tried in two groups. Two men were accused of plotting to plant explosives during Vice President Spiro Agnew's visit to Crete last October and the two women and two men—one of whom was acquitted—were accused of belonging to an underground leftist organization.

Ioannis Mastrokakis, 26, and Spyridon Savvakis, 32, both Crete carpenters, pleaded not guilty. Mr. Mastrokakis was sentenced to two and a half years in jail and Mr. Savvakis to two years.

The court also sentenced Christina Agriantoni, 23, an architect, and her cousin, Panayota Agriantoni, 24, a designer, to three and two and a half years in jail respectively.

George Theodoropoulos, 33, an architect, was jailed for 14 months while a fourth defendant, Diogenes Chronopoulos, 34, was acquitted. They were accused of plotting to overthrow the Greek military government. All pleaded not guilty.

Works by Van Gogh Stolen in Germany

MUNICH, Feb. 25 (AP).—Art works including sketches and paintings by Van Gogh, Monet and Gauguin were stolen from the villa of a private collector, while he was not at home, police reported today.

Quenter Zimmer valued the stolen works at \$150,000. He listed a self-portrait of Van Gogh, a charcoal drawing "Reaper" and a sepia drawing "Kilting Girl," both by Gauguin, and an oil painting "Gypsy Woman" and a self-portrait by Monet among the stolen works.

In addition to the art works, valuable rugs and a milk coat were stolen, police said.

Wedding Night Gift by France

PARIS, Feb. 25 (AP).—Every newly-married couple in France now can read novels by Balzac and Victor Hugo for free on the first night of their honeymoon. The government is offering the books.

Education Minister Olivier Guichard announced the government will offer six copies of French literary classics to each of the 450,000 couples married each year.

"We want to develop the sense of reading," the minister said, "and nothing can replace the possession of a book."

Exchange of Wounded POWs Started by India, Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25 (UPI).—An International Red Cross transport plane left Rawalpindi tonight for New Delhi with 11 seriously wounded and ill prisoners of war in the first POW exchange between India and Pakistan since their 14-day war ended last Dec. 16.

Meanwhile, another Red Cross transport plane was undergoing testing at New Delhi's Palam Airport with a new engine. The old engine had developed trouble when the two planes flew yesterday to New Delhi from Calcutta, where they had been used for relief flights into Bangladesh.

The engine trouble forced postponement of the prisoner exchange from yesterday to today. During that time, one of the 19 Indian POWs originally scheduled for repatriation died and another became too ill to be moved.

Red Cross officials said they hoped the grounded plane would be operable in time to ferry 27 Pakistani soldiers, also seriously wounded and ill, back to Rawalpindi.

Police Station Patrols
RAWALPINDI, Feb. 25 (AP).—Border rangers patrolled police stations in the Punjab provincial capital of Lahore today while policemen remained on strike following clashes with students and civilians yesterday in which one person was killed.

Officials said the situation was under control as the rangers—ordinarily used to police border areas—took up positions in front of the police stations.

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Ukrainian Catholic Official, Reported Dead, Now in Rome

VAATICAN CITY, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—The Vatican confirmed today that a Ukrainian-rite "archbishop" once reported to be dead has arrived in Rome after serving a three-year prison term in the Soviet Union.

But the Vatican spokesman, Prof. Federico Alessandrini, referred to Vasyi Welychowskyi, 57, simply as "father," indicating that his title as archbishop has not yet been officially recognized here.

Father Welychowskyi is reported to have been secretly consecrated in 1963 in a Soviet labor camp by the "major-archbishop" of the Ukrainian Catholics, Josyf Cardinal Slipyi.

He is widely regarded in Ukrainian Church circles as a possible successor to Cardinal Slipyi, who recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

Reported to Yugoslavia
Prof. Alessandrini declined to give any information about the whereabouts of Father Welychowskyi, who is said to have arrived here in the past few days from Yugoslavia, where he was deported after his release from a Soviet labor camp.

The prelate, who is understood to wish to return to the Soviet Union, spent ten years in confinement in the Soviet Union off and on, beginning in 1946 when Soviet authorities began their clampdown on the estimated six million Catholics in the Ukraine.

He was reported jailed in January, 1968, for illegally spreading religious propaganda and was released only recently. Rumors of his death began spreading shortly after he was jailed.

Cardinal Slipyi spent 18 years in confinement before being released in 1963 by Soviet authorities and coming to Rome.

During the World Synod of Bishops last autumn, the aged cardinal shook Catholic opinion by setting up an autonomous Ukrainian governing body.

His action was in protest against what he felt was Vatican failure to help Ukrainian Catholics in the Soviet Union.

Hungarian Bishops Named
BUDAPEST, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI has appointed four new bishops for vacant Hungarian dioceses, the news agency MTI announced today.

MTI said the new bishops took their oath of allegiance to the regime in a ceremony today after the Presidential Council had approved the Vatican appointments.

The appointment of the new bishops was considered a further improvement of relations between the Vatican and Hungary.

Queen Elizabeth Nearly Mobbed in Malay Mosque
KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth of Britain came close to being mobbed while taking a walk through a Moslem mosque today.

An over-enthusiastic crowd of several thousand got past police guards and pressed in on the queen as she, her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, and their daughter, Princess Anne, toured Malaysia's futuristic National Mosque.

Bodyguards cleared a narrow path for the queen through several rooms of the building. Malaysian policemen screamed and dashed in all directions trying unsuccessfully to disperse the jostling, shoving crowd estimated at 5,000.

Only after the queen made her way from the women's prayer hall to the main room of worship was the bulk of the crowd pushed away.

At no time was the queen or others in the royal party seen to be shoved by the crowd.

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Frank Kingdon, 77, Dies in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP).—Frank Kingdon, 77, a Methodist minister and founder and first president of the University of Newark, died yesterday.

Mr. Kingdon, who came to this country at the age of 17 from London, received a doctor of divinity degree from Harvard University. During the late 1930s and '40s, he helped form the Committee to Defend the Allies and the Emergency Rescue Committee.

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Dance in Paris A New Troupe in 2 Lively Programs

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 25 (UPI).—The Théâtre du Silence, the young, nine-member dance company being launched with a four-week stand at the Théâtre de la Ville, has a lot going for it—including solid classical training and the benevolent interest of Maurice Béjart.

But it would be a mistake to try to draw too many conclusions from these diverse facts. The two programs the troupe has mounted here, and which will be repeated through March 11, reveal a lively and intelligent group that already has a strong notion of its collective personality.

One reason is that the company's nucleus has been together for a long time. Jacques Garnier, Brigitte Lefèvre, Richard Duquenois and some of their colleagues were together at the Paris Opéra, but, seeking a freer field of action, they created some ballets on their own time—most notably at the Avignon Festival. With this experience, and with hands-on training, the dancers have cut the umbilical cord to the Opéra and now are ready on their own.

There have been other influences. Garnier has spent some time at Martha Graham's New York school. Béjart's encouragement dates from the staging of some of his works at the Opéra and extends to the inclusion of a couple of his pas de deux on the current programs. That certainly doesn't hurt the box office, but in fact the company's own creations have as little in common with Béjart's flamboyant theatricality as with the Opéra's master class.

Manifesto
Garnier's "The Disent Participle," already seen at Avignon, is the group's "ballet manifesto." It is a kind of kryptik that moves from the chaos of nine dancers on their own, cutting over the stage in lines that cross but never meet, through a period of rhythmic restraint that imposes a certain common purpose, to a final stage of working closely together. Although a bit long-winded and slow to evolve, it was an attractive expression of the group's

Théâtre du Silence troupe in Garnier's "The Disent Participle."

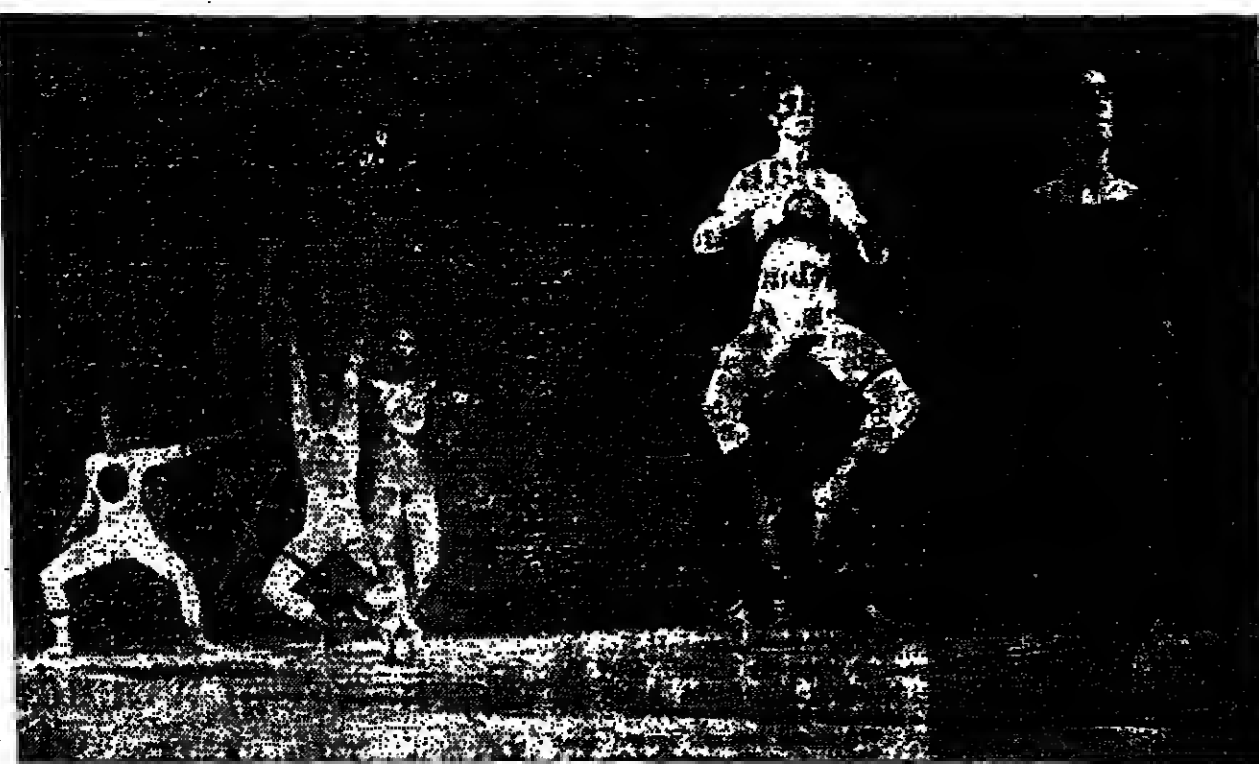
balance between discipline and inventiveness, and its search for unity in diversity.

Rinaldo Cervo's brightly colored, geometric backdrops reinforced the ideas of the three sections, and Diego Masson's sonic background of gongs, bells and percussion at least did not get in the way.

Some of the same progression from disorder to order underlay Brigitte Lefèvre's "Microcosmos," to a group of Bartók's keyboard pieces. Here it was three dancers feeling their way gradually to a common idea of what they want to do without losing their individual spontaneity. Miss Lefèvre, Garnier and Michael Denard (still a star at the Opéra, but joining his colleagues for this program) were attractive and witty as three who become a trio.

The works being seen for the first time were Garnier's "Bagtime," which seized on the percussive element in Stravinsky's score, and "Quintet," by Duquenois, to Prokofiev's Opus 39 for strings and winds, in which four couples were inventively used to capture the score's very wit—and to prove that Prokofiev almost always wrote dance music, even if he did not call it that.

One of two new ballets for the Opéra-Comique by Janina Charat proved the same thing, about five expression of the group's



way. It was "Dyade," an extended grand pas de deux set to Prokofiev's First Violin Concerto. It proved to be an attractive showpiece, using the whole classical vocabulary, mildly updated. Claire Motte's cool brilliance, and Denard's youthful ardor were nicely contrasted, and in the pit, Annie Jodry gave a solid account of the solo violin part.

Miss Charat's other novelty, "Les Collectionneurs," was not so successful. It supposedly dealt

with a group of humans in some futuristic world being exterminated like so many insects by beings from another universe. Neither Ivo Malec's music nor the choreography could give this idea the atmosphere of terror it needed.

The production has an immediate visual and aural impact with drumming, stamping feet, strange chants, grotesque masks, nodding plumes, and ju-ju rituals, although it is lessened by Mr. Coe's habit of darkening the stage so that aches and soliloquies can be delivered under a single spotlight. (A similar trick helped spoil the Prospect production of "Hamlet," with Ian McKellen, last year.)

The African locale works well

enough, although it has led to some drastic cutting of the text and some rewriting that has a ridiculous sound. I treasure the absurd memory of both Mbeth's revised curse: "The devil damn thee white, though dark-faced thou," and his final cry of "Lay on, Mashaasha" to the renamed Macduff.

What is particularly effective is the distance that is suggested between Mbeth, a traditional figure in a loincloth, armed with spear and shield, and Meru (Macduff), who is a modern personality, wearing dark glasses and a hat, and carrying a gun. He is played with cool authority by Jeffery Kissoon.

Two Ways of Life
This contrast between two ways of life is also evident in the scene where Mbeth seeks help for his wife from the doctor, another modern figure who is offhand and uninvolved in the monstrous world that Mbeth inhabits.

It makes Mbeth's tragedy seem that of a man who is unable to

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—Peter Coe's production of "The Black Macbeth," Shakespeare's tragedy transposed to an African tribal setting, with ju-ju men replacing the usual witches, is both enjoyable and exotic, even if it adds little to understanding and appreciation of the original play.

The emphasis is on blood, with Shakespeare's imagery reinforced by on-stage murders, gory hands, and a gruesome decapitated head of Mbeth, as Macbeth is renamed.

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The African locale works well

London Theater

'Macbeth' in an African Setting

come to terms with reality and clings to outmoded ways, who has become suddenly irrelevant and, despite his striving for authority, unimportant. Fittingly, his death is less due to Mashaasha's superiority in a thrilling spear fight than to the intervention of the ju-ju men, those other figures of savage superstition.

In another context, the acting would seem melodramatic. Indeed, apart from Neville Alexander's Swandi (Banquo), most of the players rant and shout and brutally murder the verse. Oscar James, as Mbeth, is much given to overexaggeration, though effective enough in his quieter moments and in his final sudden senility. Mona Hammond, as his wife, makes a strong impression, though she, too, gives way to extremes in her sleep-walking scene.

A power cut abruptly ended my enjoyment of the triple bill of Peter Handke's plays at The Almost Free Theatre, although I had seen enough to appreciate that, once again, the Other Company under the sensitive direction of Natalia Yavin has warmed into life what appears in print to be dead exercises in the demolition of language and the reduction of theatrical means. I hope to return for further illumination.

Other new plays in London: "The Threepenny Opera," by Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill, at the Prince of Wales. A strong cast that includes Vanessa Redgrave, Joe Mills, and Hermione Baddeley is intermittently successful. Tony Richardson's production of "Siege" by David Amrose at the Cambridge Theatre. An attempt at a contemporary political play, about a successful revolution of the young, as viewed by two aging politicians tumbling in a London club, which seems, in style and content, about a hundred years behind the times.

"The Feydean Farce Festival of Nineteen Nine," by Bamber Gascoigne, at the Greenwich Theatre. A farce that attempts Feydeau's classic manner and falls somewhat flat.

The highlight of the gala was the appearance of Fonteyn and Anthony Dowell in "The Spectre de la Rose." This famous pas de deux has not been in the Royal Ballet repertoire for years, and Dowell learned it for the occasion. He danced well, but without the special virtuosity or feeling which would doubtless come with further performances. It was Fonteyn who made us realize why "Spectre" had such impact when it was danced by Karavina and Nijinsky 60 years ago. Not since I saw Karavina herself explaining and miming the opening scene have I been moved by it, until last night, as Fonteyn stood by the open window she really did seem to be lost in memories, when she sank into a chair she did appear to be in a dream, and she managed to maintain this feeling, keeping her eyes almost closed, when dancing with Dowell. By now, one should have stopped being amazed by Fonteyn's perpetual youthfulness, but one cannot stop being amazed by her stylistic range. The contented happiness she showed at the end of "Spectre" is akin to, yet quite different from, the happy resignation she had shown at the end of "Poème de l'Extase" at Covent Garden earlier in the evening.

The gala ended with Joe Layton's Noel Coward ballet, "The Grand Tour," an ideal choice. The company now impersonates Coward, Gertrude Lawrence, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Gertrude Stein and the rest with enormous skill and wit. And the pas de deux between Vyvyan Dorraine as a well-meaning but somewhat American tourist and Stephen Jeffries as a dutiful and understanding deck steward gets more touching each time one sees it. In addition to helping to save Sadler's Wells, the gala may well have achieved a second objective—making the star-conscious Covent Garden habitué who trekked out to Sadler's Wells for the occasion aware of what a talented and interesting company the touring group has again become.

Dance in London: A Gala Triumph for Fonteyn and Nureyev

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Feb. 25 (UPI).—When the dancers of the Royal Ballet's touring section offered to put on a gala in aid of Sadler's Wells Theatre (where they are now appearing), at less than a week's notice, the idea seemed hopelessly impractical. But the need for money is so urgent that they were allowed to have a try and last night they proved how well it could be done. The theater was sold out for a mid-night program, with prices ranging up to \$10. Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon were there to give an extra sense of occasion in the auditorium, while Dame Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev, with other Covent Garden stars, added lustre to the proceedings on the stage.

Sadler's Wells was of course the cradle of what the Royal Ballet has become: nowadays it is a permanent home for visiting

ballet and opera companies, both British and foreign. As such it gets no government grant. Not all the visiting companies stay long enough to build up an audience. The theater has been losing about \$20,000 a year and recently the governors announced that it would have to close unless more money was found. An appeal fund was launched, £20,000 has already been subscribed, and last night's gala probably raised another \$7,500.

It was a happy nostalgic occasion for many in the audience, and presumably for Fonteyn, who started her career at Sadler's Wells, and for Dame Ninette de Valois, who was in the audience to applaud the latest generation of the company she founded. It seems a pity that Sir Frederick Ashton was not invited to be present and take a curtain call after his "Les Rendezvous," a delightful work dating from 1933 which made an invigorating and

amusing opening to the program. Nureyev, who had only danced "Les Rendezvous" once before (at a previous gala), was at his sunniest and bounciest in the lead, which was all the more remarkable as he had danced both "Field Figures" and "Afternoon of a Faun" at Covent Garden earlier in the evening. Merle Park not only schmaltzed with him but also appeared with Desmond Kelly in Peter Wright's Bolshoi-type "Mirror Walkers" pas de deux, which looks as if it will become a regular party piece and which will presumably be included in the Royal Ballet's first-night program at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in April.

The highlight of the gala was the appearance of Fonteyn and Anthony Dowell in "The Spectre de la Rose." This famous pas de deux has not been in the Royal Ballet repertoire for years, and Dowell learned it for the occasion. He danced well, but without the special virtuosity or feeling which would doubtless come with further performances. It was Fonteyn who made us realize why "Spectre" had such impact when it was danced by Karavina and Nijinsky 60 years ago. Not since I saw Karavina herself explaining and miming the opening scene have I been moved by it, until last night, as Fonteyn stood by the open window she really did seem to be lost in memories, when she sank into a chair she did appear to be in a dream, and she managed to maintain this feeling, keeping her eyes almost closed, when dancing with Dowell. By now, one should have stopped being amazed by Fonteyn's perpetual youthfulness, but one cannot stop being amazed by her stylistic range. The contented happiness she showed at the end of "Spectre" is akin to, yet quite different from, the happy resignation she had shown at the end of "Poème de l'Extase" at Covent Garden earlier in the evening.

The gala may well have achieved a second objective—making the star-conscious Covent Garden habitué who trekked out to Sadler's Wells for the occasion aware of what a talented and interesting company the touring group has again become.

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PIERRE 27165

The Art Market Higher Prices for 'Minor' Drawings

By Soren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 25 (IHT).—Of all the blue-chip investments in art in the last five years, none has been safer than old-master drawings.

From 1967 until recently, the rising prices applied only to works by great masters. But at an auction Wednesday, the works of minor masters were very expensive, bringing as much as three times the initial estimates. The auction was conducted by Bernard Oger, assisted by Alexandre Ananoff (or Anandian, as he is known to his Armenian compatriots) at the Hôtel Drouot.

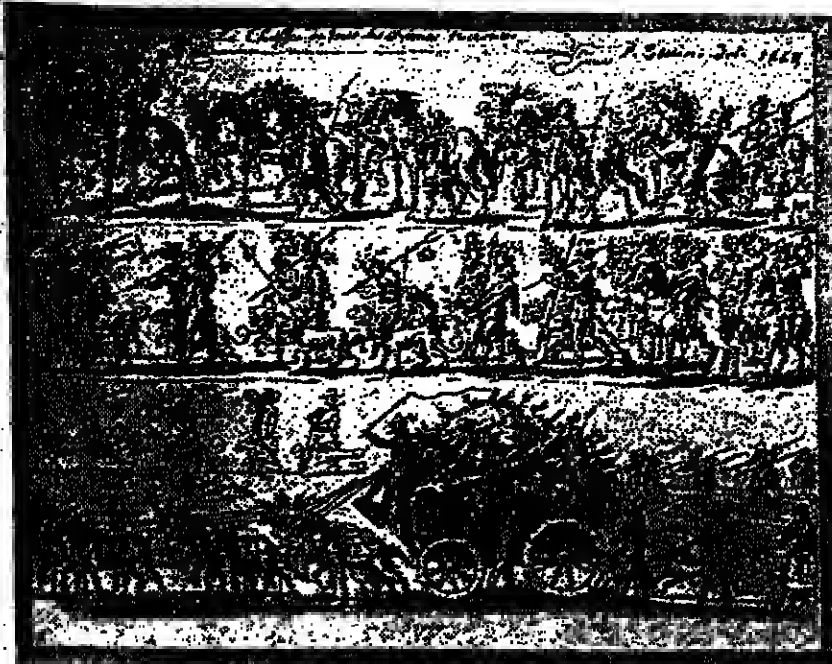
The 71 drawings, mostly by 17th and 18th-century French artists, all came from a single collection. The majority had been bought at an important sale in April, 1900, also at Drouot, when the collection of the Marquis de Chevignier was auctioned.

The sale started with a portrait attributed to Louis-Léopold Boilly (1781-1845) who is mostly appreciated for his earlier work. The portrait in crayon, conventionally sentimental, rose to 2,300 francs, which is a fair price for a work bearing only a vague resemblance to Boilly's style. Next came a good drawing of a monk in gray and white chalk on olive paper. Religious subjects of this sort are usually unsaleable. The attribution in the catalogue to Boulogne was cautious and rightly so. The price of 1,044 francs struck me as unbelievably high.

Daret Drawings

The first interesting lots were a series of drawings in colored or black crayon by an obscure 17th-century artist, Jean Daret, who died in Aix-en-Provence in 1688. Only a handful of connoisseurs know his name, yet he was one of the masters of the Louis XIV school. A sketch of a kneeling man, 23 by 15 centimeters, made 886 francs, a small sum for such a work. But it was one of those religious subjects

A sketch, done in 1668 by Pierre Paul Sévin, one of the series of 18 sold at Drouot.



that seldom find favor with modern collectors. Another Daret study, this one of a standing man, was sold immediately afterward for even less—633 francs. In both cases, one of the best-known scholars on French 17th-century art, Pierre Rosenberg, was bidding. These works were not important enough to excite museum interest and not famous enough to attract uninformed collectors. But they do shed light on the early period of a great school—hence their unquestioned value to art historians.

Jean Daret, like so many other 17th-century painters, did studies for projected monuments—the modern word "designer" would aptly describe his activities. A drawing in pen, watercolor and crayon, showing a ceiling, quickly rose to 1,850 francs. As the auctioneer's hammer banged down, the work was preempted by a representative of the Bibliothèque Forney in Paris, which has fine archives on classical domestic architecture in Paris. (Preemption is the legal right of museums to acquire any auctioned work at the final bid.) The Bibliothèque Forney, associated with the Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, acquired a fine documentary drawing attributed to Sébastien Leclerc. It shows the

Place des Victoires, with the equestrian statue of Louis XIV in the center.

Slave Statues
To be seen in the drawing are the four statues of slaves that stood against the pedestal when it was erected in 1688. The statues were later removed and now flank the Louis XIV monument in the Hôtel des Invalides.

The most amusing moment in the auction came when collectors started bidding for an anonymous watercolor study of a boiserie (wood paneling). As the lot was knocked down at 2,550 francs, two voices shouted: "Preemption." Apparently the Musée de la Bibliothèque Forney, which has fine archives on classical domestic architecture in Paris. (Preemption is the legal right of museums to acquire any auctioned work at the final bid.) The Bibliothèque Forney, associated with the Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, acquired a fine documentary drawing attributed to Sébastien Leclerc. It shows the

Museums were not, however, the only bidders. A very small watercolor, considered to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Flemish-born French master, made more than twice the price of the watercolor for which the two museums had been bidding.

A whopping 6,080 francs was paid primarily because the drawing was an accurate view of St. Martin's Church in Courtrai, Belgium. Doubtless it will eventually turn up on the Belgian market and make at least twice again the Drouot price.

Leaving documentary and historical interests aside, there were two valuable lots in this minor sale that would have justified a trip to France. The first was a series of 18 drawings in pen and wash by Pierre-Paul Sévin, a follower of Jacques Callot. While lacking his master's genius, Sévin was a great draftsman. I don't remember seeing a comparable sequence in such superb condition at an auction in the last 10 or 12 years. A representative of the National Museum in Stockholm, which owns a similar set, had come to the sale to see whether his museum owned the better of the two, but well-informed sources say the Drouot set appears to be the finer. Two dealers, both known for their eye, started bidding and had soon left others behind. The set finally went to the Galerie de l'Oeil, for 64,300 francs. Even at that price, it was one of the best buys in the sale.

The real comp was made by a young dealer who bought on anonymity, when a strange crayon drawing (31 by 46 centimeters) came up for sale. It showed a tree, their arms above their heads. They were apparently mourning the death of Christ, who, in the drawing, is crucified on the tree or possibly invoking the Holy Spirit, represented by a dove. The work was labeled "17th-century French school"—doubtless true.

In a matter of seconds, the price rose to 3,190 francs. Ordinarily, this would be a crazy price. But rumor had it that the anonymous dealer thought this whimsical sketch to be the work of a great 17th-century master, whom he refused to name. All of which shows that it's still possible for imaginative buyers to make coups even at expensive sales of minor drawings.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Paintings, Drawings and a Nell Gwynne Show

Leslie Hurry, Mercury Gallery, 28 Cork St., London W. 1, to March 4.

Although Hurry could be called a Suffolk landscape artist it would not do justice to his individual manner. Undertones of English romanticism and European surrealism have always existed in his work, including that for the theater and ballet. These undertones are strong in this exhibition of acrylic and ink work in which a flower, a church, a moon, sometimes a moon and sun together, are superimposed on the Suffolk landscape.

Bouvier de Cachard, The Mall Galleries, The Mall, London SW1, to March 7.

Bouvier de Cachard has a considerable reputation in his native France, as well as in Italy and the United States. This is his first major exhibition in England. His work, figurative but with mythological and emblematic overtones, has some spiritual affinity with the work of Graham Sutherland. But his ideas are more emotional than Sutherland's and there is great spiritual strength in his work.

His sculpture (portraits and extraordinary figures), his cityscapes (especially those of Venice), his brilliant draftsmanship combine to make him a major and impressive talent.

Nell Gwynne, Geoffrey Museum, Kingsland Rd., London E 2, to March 12.

Nell Gwynne, mistress of Charles II and mother of his child Charles Beaufort, first Duke of St. Albans, must be the most famous of all the 17th-century royal mistresses. The present (and 13th) Duke of St. Albans helped prepare this commemorative exhibition of portraits, jewelry and documents. There is a double portrait by Lely of Nell as Venus and her son as Cupid; a portrait, attributed to Kneller,

of the young boy as hereditary grand falconer. There is also a section of playbills, programs, costume designs and movie stills from productions about Nell Gwynne. A delightful evocation of an interesting personality.

Winifred Nicholson, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Rd., London SW 3, to March 11. Since 1923 and her first one-man show in London, Winifred Nicholson has been seemingly indefatigable, observant and inventive. Almost all her latest drawings and paintings were done in England (Cumberland and St. Ives), Morocco and Tunisia. Flowers figure frequently in her work—not as pretty touches but

as symbols of natural growth and decay, of brevity and fragility against backgrounds of strength (the sea, mountains). Her drawings of seabirds and the ocean off Cornwall offer magnificent, elemental contrasts.

Peter Luther: Recent Paintings, John Whibley Gallery, 22 Cork St., London W. 1, to March 11. Peter Luther's first one-man exhibition, six or seven years ago, filled me with immoderate enthusiasm. I have no reason to be less enthusiastic about these recent paintings in his fourth London show. His subjects are Eretion and Spanish peasants and evocations of mythological personages such as Leda. He

paints with strength and compassion.

Brendan Neland, Angela Flower Gallery, 3 and 4 Portland Place, W. 1, to March 15.

Neland's new series of large paintings, portraits of automobiles, boats, doors and windshields reflecting the colors and complex patterns of the city. These new paintings are more abstract than Neland's previous ones on the same subject—but they are more successful as paintings. He is an excellent artist and deserves encouragement.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.



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Around the Paris Museums and Galleries

31 Artistes Suisses Contemporains, Galerie Nationale du Grand Palais, Paris 8, to April 10. This is not Swiss art but a Swiss slice of international art. The choice, interesting and varied, includes the mechanistic playfulness of Tinguely, the gothicism of Aeppli's screaming zombies, Boris humors, in bovine form, Marc Oppenheim's aesthetic surrealism, Schumacher's aggressive realism and Dider's objects made out of melted chocolate and other forms of rot. The range is broad and predominantly avant-garde.

Niki de Saint Phalle, Galerie Alexandre Tolas, 196 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to March 25.

Victor Hugo, Galerie Lucie Weill, 8 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to March 21.

Dunoyer de Segonzac, Le Nouvel Espace, 40 Rue des Saïns-Pères, Paris 7, to March 30.

Dunoyer de Segonzac settled in Saint-Tropez in 1908 when it was a gentle village on a gentle shore, unpolluted by fashion. The sequence of engravings on display are devoted to that region and represent "it with the artist's characteristic and seemingly improvised line."

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Over a hundred drawings by Victor Hugo, some of which were exhibited at the Maison de Victor Hugo until the end of last month. Abstract, satirical, comic and romantic.

Courriers du Cœur, Galerie Delpire, 13 Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, to March 15.

One hundred and ten very small drawings by seven artists with a fantastical and humorous bent, all of them presenting variations on the Valentine heart. Alessandro, Malsen, Cretin, De Constantin, Deslozeaux, Lemoine and Avoine.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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Schiller Says Bonn, Bank Made a Deal

Says Credit Moves Show Concerted Action

BONN, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—The one-point bank rate cut decided by the West German Bundesbank yesterday and the government's assurance that it will curb corporate borrowing abroad represent a deal between Bonn and Frankfurt, Economics Minister Karl Schiller said today.

These measures will have an effect on foreign exchange markets and demonstrate that the government and the Bundesbank are acting in concert, he added. Mr. Schiller said that the government and the Bundesbank will defend the new central rates and will not destroy the fragile structure of the Washington realignment by departing from free market principles.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the German association of chambers of commerce, Mr. Schiller said the credit moves are fully in line with free-market principles.

Inflow Stopped. These credit changes should stabilize the interest rate differential between German and foreign money markets. "A major attraction for placing 'hot' money in Germany has thus been removed," he said.

But companies still retain their freedom of choice to borrow abroad should they so desire, although it will be more expensive, he added.

The use of the government's powers to curb foreign borrowing by German companies is both a response to, and an example for, common market countries seeking ways of warding off excessive capital inflows, Mr. Schiller said.

Referring to the recent Franco-German agreement on further moves toward monetary union, Mr. Schiller again insisted on the principle of parallel progress on economic and monetary coordination.

The two sides achieved far-reaching agreement on how far parity bands should be narrowed for monetary coordination and on the application of foreign exchange market intervention mechanisms.

Watney Gets 89% Of IDV Shares

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ).—Watney Mann Ltd. said today its offer for shares of International Distillers & Vintners Ltd. (IDV) that it did not already own has brought it ownership of 89.99 percent of IDV's ordinary capital.

Watney said the offer has become unconditional and is being extended until further notice. The cash alternative to the share offer was accepted by 1 percent of the shares eligible and now has closed.

Earlier today Watney shareholders approved the issue of 42,207,288 new shares to facilitate the takeover offer.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Feb. 25, '72	Today	Previous
Star (per \$1)	2.9550-55	2.9500	
Belgian franc	41.71-74	41.71-74	
Deutsche mark	3.1940-50	3.1940-50	
Danish krona	6.8270-80	6.8270-80	
Swedish	27.09-13	27.09-13	
Free Fr. Fr.	5.65-06	5.65-06	
Outlier	3.1790-95	3.1717-27	
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30	
Libra	367.20	366.90-97.40	
Pound	33.970-80	33.970-80	
Schilling	23.10-12	23.10-12	
Sv. krona	4.7500-50	4.7500-50	
Swiss franc	2.0590-97.10	2.0590-97.10	
Yen	363.10	363.10	

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Alcoa to Sign Pact With Greece

The Greek government says an agreement with Aluminum Corp. of America (Alcoa) will be signed soon on construction of a multimillion-dollar aluminum plant near Athens. Deputy Premier Nicholas Makris says the state will hold a 33 percent interest in the venture. When in full operation, the plant would have capacity to produce 30,000 tons of alumina and 150,000 tons of aluminum annually. In Pittsburgh, Alcoa said negotiations are continuing with the Greek government and an agreement is not imminent. But a spokesman emphasized that the project is not in any jeopardy.

Oil Found in Hungarian City

Oil has been struck within the city limits of the southern Hungarian city of Szeged, the Hungarian news agency reports. Engineers are making tests to see whether the deposits are large enough to warrant commercial exploitation. Szeged, which has a population of some 120,000, was known to be close to the Alsóvölgy fields, which annually produce one million tons of oil and natural gas, but the find within city limits came as a surprise to engineers.

Barclays Seen in U.S. Bank Bid

Barclays, the largest bank in Britain and one of the largest in the world, has emerged as the leading contender to purchase the \$1 billion First Western Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles. Well-known Wall Street officials report, World Airways, which owns practically all of First

Western's stock, has a deal to sell the bank to Wells Fargo Bank for \$55 million in cash and notes. But this acquisition has been attacked by the Justice Department on anti-trust grounds and is expected to be called off formally soon. Douglas Wray, president of Barclays Bank California, says: "No bid has been made, and therefore we have no comment at this stage."

ICI to Build Pilot Protein Plant

Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) plans to build a pilot plant capable of producing up to 1,000 tons of high-quality protein annually for animal feedstuffs from North Sea gas, an ICI spokesman says. The plant is expected to come into full operation early next year, and if the process fulfills its promise, ICI expects to build its first commercial plant of at least 50,000 to 60,000 tons a year in the mid-1970s.

Study Downgrades Oil Shale Outlook

Synthetic crude oil production from U.S. oil shale deposits probably will not exceed 400,000 barrels daily by 1985, could be much lower than that and probably would have to bring \$4.35 a barrel to \$5.20 a barrel at the plant to prove economic. These are the somewhat pessimistic conclusions in a 122-page initial report by the oil shale task group of the National Petroleum Council, which is studying all U.S. energy resources for the Interior Department. U.S. refineries consume more than 11 million barrels of crude oil daily, and crude oil currently sells for about \$3.40 a barrel.

GM Douses Speculation On Wankel

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ).—General Motors is continuing its development work on the Wankel rotary engine but "our work hasn't progressed to the point to warrant any production commitment for rotary powered cars at this time," chairman Richard C. Gerstner said today.

Speaking at a Chicago auto show luncheon, he said "there has been a great deal of misinformation" about GM's work on the rotary engine, but "the fact is we don't know yet whether the Wankel is the engine of the future."

Observers noted that Mr. Gerstner did not dispute the fact that the Wankel engine is receiving top priority in GM's engineering center. They thought his remarks were designed to put in perspective GM's progress so far and cool the intense speculation in auto and financial circles about how quickly GM might get into production and to what extent it might convert from piston engines to Wankels.

Company Reports

Fourth Quarter 1971 1972
Revenue (millions) 222.06 272.56
Profits (millions) 14.14 12.75
Per Share 1.32 1.09
*Indicated.

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,148.16 1,053.36
Profits (millions) 50.24 45.88
Per Share 4.32 3.91

Fourth Quarter 1971 1972
Revenue (millions) 178.48 153.9
Profits (millions) 9.53 9.11
Per Share 0.85 0.74
*Indicated.

Year
Revenue (millions) 587.18 516.1
Profits (millions) 36.01 35.18
Per Share 3.02 2.94

Fourth Quarter 1971 1972
Revenue (millions) 81.44 77.7
Profits (millions) 3.01 4.08
Per Share 0.22 0.39
*Indicated.

Year
Revenue (millions) 290.9 282.5
Profits (millions) 8.45 13.72
Per Share 0.80 1.16
*Revised.

Schlumberger Ltd.
Fourth Quarter 1971 1972
Revenue (millions) 203.0 178.0
Profits (millions) 16.7 14.4
Per Share 1.40 1.22

Year
Revenue (millions) 710.0 592.0
Profits (millions) 56.2 49.4
Per Share 4.75 4.22

U.S. Industry Reported At 74.5% of Capacity

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—U.S. industry operated at 74.5 percent of capacity in January, unchanged from the previous month, according to the economics department of McGraw-Hill Publications Co.

The company said preliminary estimates indicate manufacturing was stable through December and January, while mining operations decreased 2.5 percent of capacity and utilities operations dropped 1 percent of capacity.

The auto industry operated at 97 percent of capacity in January and was the strongest of the durable goods manufacturers.

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Fed Drains Dollars From Bank System

Seen Trying to Stop Interest-Rate Decline

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT).—

The Federal Reserve engaged in a massive open-market operation that drained more than \$2.3 billion from the banking system in the week ended Wednesday, Fed data published yesterday showed. Part of this action, accomplished by Fed sales of government securities over several days, reflected adjustment for a computer error that occurred in the preceding statement week.

But specialists were coming increasingly to the conclusion that the Fed may have decided that it was time to prevent short-term interest rates from declining any further.

Meanwhile, there was evidence that foreign central banks were becoming increasingly active in acquiring dollars in the foreign-exchange markets to prevent their own currencies from appreciating too much in relation to the dollar, thereby putting them at a trading disadvantage.

One of the measures of the pile-up of dollars abroad—the amount of government securities held by the Fed in custody for foreign and international accounts—rose by \$590 million in the week ended Wednesday. This was the biggest increase since the week ended Dec. 22, which included the so-called interim Smithsonian monetary agreements.

"Too Much Spun" "It now appears that the administration is becoming concerned that the Fed may have gone too far in pursuing lower short-term rates," Robert E. Johnson of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis commented.

This, in turn, has proved a major reason why foreigners have not found it attractive to send their dollar build-ups back to the United States. Low rates combined with "European" concern over U.S. economic policies," Mr. Johnson said, could cause the agreement to become "unhinged."

"This is why both the administration and the Federal Reserve Board have been concerned," the economist said. "And this is why I believe the Fed is now determined to try and prevent short-term U.S. interest rates from declining any further."

Wholesale Prices Up .3% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (Reuters).—The wholesale price index rose 0.3 percent in January, the same rate of increase as the previous month, the Labor Department said today.

The unadjusted gain brought the index to 116.3 percent of its 1967 base.

Seasonally adjusted, the rise was 0.4 percent, the department said.

The adjusted industrial commodities index, regarded as a key inflation indicator, rose 0.4 percent in January after climbing 0.3 percent in December and showing no change in November.

Commenting, Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said he was encouraged by the performance of the index during both December and January.

Earlier steps under this policy included the sale of Kaiser Industries' interests in two South American automobile manufacturing companies in 1971, they added.

The proposed sale will provide Kaiser Industries with added liquidity and the opportunity to re-employ the proceeds in other activities, the company said.

Citibank Cuts Prime Rate to 4 3/8 Percent

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP).—First National City Bank announced today it was cutting its floating prime rate to 4 3/8 percent, the lowest level in nearly 12 years.

The 1/8 percent reduction in the minimum interest Citibank charges its most creditworthy corporate customers becomes effective Monday.

The last time banks generally offered a prime rate below 4 1/2 percent was in May 1969, when it was at 4 percent. On May 18, 1969, the rate was raised to 4 1/2 percent by most banks across the country.

Prices Gain Strongly on Wall St.

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (NYT).—

A surge of buying in blue chips led prices to a strong gain in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average rocketed ahead 10.09 and closed at \$22.70, within a fraction of the recovery high of \$22.94 reached Feb. 16. Since the 1971 low recorded in November, the Dow has climbed nearly 125 points.

Today's rally came on the heels of five crash sessions in which the market appeared to be churning aimlessly in a consolidation phase, following the long post-Thanksgiving Day slump.

No specific news on the economic front was momentous enough to trigger the sudden influx of buying. Rather, the upward trend seemed to feed on itself, led by a jump of 6 1/2 in Du Pont, which closed at 184 3/4.

The gain in the market value of the company's shares came to an aggregate of more than \$308 million.

At least part of the buying stemmed from speculation about the semiofficial contact lens that Du Pont has developed but which is not yet ready for marketing.

Du Pont is a heavily weighted component of the Dow Jones industrial and its movement was responsible for a major share of the Dow's gain. Nevertheless, the market in general was strong, with advancing issues leading decliners 838 to 576.

Volume rose to 18.16 million shares from the revised total of 16 million traded yesterday, when a computer breakdown interfered with accurate volume reporting.

A wave of buying rolled into copper stocks, apparently in response to the news of price increases for the red metal. Phelps Dodge, second most-active stock

in the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index advanced 1.12 to 133.83. Of the 2,897 NASDAQ issues traded, 908 advanced, 547 declined and 1,444 were unchanged.

NASDAQ active included Pennzoil Offshore, 10 3/8, up 5/8; Pennsylvania Life 34 1/4, up 3/8; American Fletcher, 23 1/2, unchanged, and Irac Corp., 2 15/16, up 7/16.

Most of the Canadian oil issues on the Amex continued to move ahead. They were buoyed by the oil find in the Canadian Arctic reported yesterday. Dome Petroleum rose 2 3/8 to 35, Canadian Superior Oil was up 1 1/4 to 43 and Aquilaine Co. of Canada rose 3/4 to 25 1/2.

Turnover on the exchange expanded to 8.71 million shares from 8.1 million yesterday.

Turnover in the counter market climbed to 10.74 million shares from 9.43 million yesterday.

On the bond market, corporates and government intermediates closed fractionally higher on the day in light trading.

Simplicity Pattern, which climbed 2 1/4 yesterday, jumped another 2 3/8 at 108 7/8. The firm proposed a 3-for-1 stock split, raised its quarterly dividend and reported record 1971 sales and earnings.

Great Western United fell 3 to 13. The issue did not trade yesterday. The company said it would omit preferred dividends and recommended a recapitalization plan.

New Rates For Brokers

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP-DJ).—The New York Stock Exchange said that its new commission schedule would be implemented for trades executed on March 24 and settled on April 3.

Designed to produce commission revenues slightly below the current schedule and service charge, the new rates will replace the existing 1958 schedule, the volume discount instituted in 1968 and the temporary service charge instituted in April 1970.

Implementation of the schedule follows review by the Securities & Exchange Commission and Federal price stabilization authorities.

Bigger Losses The regional stock exchanges argue that they would have to give up considerably more than the New York exchange was being asked to give up if the SEC's proposals for restructuring the markets went into effect.

Proposed new restrictions on "institutional membership" on the regional exchanges and the proposed further limitation on price-fixing of stock commissions are cited as being among the main sacrifices by the regionals.

The resistance of the NYSE to the alphabetically split tape emerged at industry meetings in January and early this month.

A meeting with the SEC last week, which was attended by top officials of all the major exchanges and of the National Association of Securities Dealers, succeeded only in making the commission aware of the degree of deadlock.

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Swiss Rusli Wins Downhill

Miss Proell Boosts Lead in World Cup

CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN, Wash., Feb. 26 (AP)—Anastasia Kamenetskaya of the Soviet Union won the opening event of the Alpine skiing World Cup series at the United States, easily capturing the women's downhill on 7,000-foot Silver Peak.

The defending World Cup champion has virtually clinched this year's competition, boosting her World Cup total to 233 points. France's Françoise Macchi, who

is sidelined with an injury, is second with 187 points.

Richard Rusli of Switzerland won the men's downhill, clocking 85.97 seconds to 86.84 for Mike Lafferty of the United States. Rusli moved up to sixth in the World Cup standings, but the order of the top competitors was not changed. World Cup leader Jean-Noël Augert of France is not competing here because there are no slalom events for the men, and has gone on to Heavenly Valley, Calif., where next week's racing will be held.

Third-place Andrizej Bachleda of Poland is passing up the rest for the same reason and second-place Henri Duvillard of France finished out of the top 10 today.

Miss Proell covered the 1.3-mile course with a drop of 1,900 feet in 52.82 seconds. Switzerland's Marie-Thérèse Nadja, a double gold medalist at the Sapporo Winter Olympics, and Wilfried Drexel of Austria tied for second with a time of 53.08 seconds.

Miss Proell, who had the No. 12 starting position, said she was "very satisfied" with her run.

"I had some trouble at the top, particularly in the tight turn," she said. "But I was able to make it through."

Bernadette Zurbriggen of Switzerland was fourth in 53.88 seconds, and Isabelle Mir of France took fifth with a time of 54.26. Sixth place was taken by Susan Corcoran of the United States in 54.38.

A men's and women's downhill is scheduled here for tomorrow, with a women's slalom set for Sunday.

The winning score came only 1.48 after Dennis Hall scored his second goal of the night, a 10-footer, which tied the game at 2-2.

Buffalo's Danny Lawson got the final score of the game, with 10 seconds remaining in an empty net.

Red Wings 2, Canucks 0.

Detroit's goalie, Al Smith, shut out Vancouver and Red Berenson and Marcel Dionne supplied the goals in the 3-0 victory at Detroit. The Red Wings moved 2 points ahead of Toronto in the East Division, taking fourth place, 63 points to 61, in the battle for the final playoff spot.

Detroit also has played two less games than the Maple Leafs.

Canadians 4, North Stars 2.

Second-period goals by Guy Lapointe and Pete Mahovlich gave Montreal a 4-2 road victory over Minnesota.

NHL Results

Thursday's Results

Buffalo 4, Chicago 2 (Atkinson, Ryan, Lese, Martin, Lawton) (D, 2nd, 3, 4th, 5th).

Detroit 2, Vancouver 0 (Berenson, Dionne).

Montreal 4, Minnesota 2 (Lapointe, Mahovlich, Larocque, Gosselin, Gosselin).

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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Chris Evert Advances

An 'Exhausted' Mrs. King Loses, Quits Tennis Tour

By Mark Asber

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP)—Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif., still fatigued following her greatest year of tennis, lost to Julie Heldman, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1, last night in the first round of the Virginia Slims of Washington tournament.

She graciously gave the 28-year-old Miss Heldman of New York City the final set, started out of an interview because a reporter she wanted to exclude would not leave and then announced through a Virginia Slims spokesman she was taking a vacation. "Mrs. King has withdrawn from the doubles here and from next week's tournament at Birmingham, Mich.," the spokesman said. "She chooses not to risk further possible damage to her big toe."

The spokesman quoted Mrs. King as saying "I am mentally and physically exhausted. I can't play my best."

Mrs. King woke up Monday with an infected big toe on her left foot and her match against Miss Heldman was postponed one day. Her outer eliminated the possibility of another match between Mrs. King and Chris Evert, the 17-year-old phenomenon of the women's tennis circuit.

Capsule Comment

"She doesn't miss too much," was a capsule comment by Karen Krantzke, a tall, hard-hitting Australian, of her 6-3, 6-2 elimination by Mrs. Evert in Miss Evert's first indoor match in history.

Earlier in the week, Mrs. King talked about last year, when she won 19 tournaments and more than \$117,000, the first woman athlete to reach the \$100,000 plateau in one season. She noted how exhausted and out of shape she is now.

"I can't stand to keep losing. I can't take it. But I can't make excuses in my position," she said about a 6-1, 6-0 loss to Miss Evert in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and elimination by Dutchwoman Betty Stove in the quarterfinals at Oklahoma City two weeks ago.

She noted how much Rod Laver's two-month vacation had done in rejuvenating the world's top tennis player. The dominant role in making the second year of the Virginia Slims tour a success has kept her from taking a rest.

An Analyst

In last night's match, Miss Heldman, a tennis writer herself and daughter of tour organizer Gladys Heldman, offered this analysis:

"She won the first set. I won the second and on a silver platter she gave me the third. I don't think she was trying to win."

In other matches, a 17-year-old 17-year-old, Barbara Downes of California upset Judy Dalton of Australia, 6-1, 6-1 and Nancy Richey Ginter of San Angelo, Texas, blasted Australian Helen Gourlay, 6-0, 6-2.

Over Jan. 25 Big Ten Brawl

Court Ruling Held Landmark On Due Process in Sports

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25 (WP)—U.S. District Court Judge Earl Larson Tuesday ordered the Big Ten athletic conference to lift the season suspension of two Minnesota basketball players who participated in a brawl unless the conference's athletic directors held a hearing to uphold commissioner Wayne Duke's ban, made after a two-day investigation.

The ban sidelined Ron Behagen and Marvin (Curly) Taylor for a fight that erupted a Jan. 23 game against Ohio State and sent three Buckeye players to the hospital.

The court ruling has led to a meeting of the conference's athletic directors yesterday, and the executive session, which ran more than eight hours, promised a decision today.

Testimony of Both Sides

Larson ruled that unless the athletic directors heard testimony from both sides, with Taylor and Behagen present, the players' rights to "due process of law" will have been violated.

Larson denied Tuesday that the Behagen-Taylor case represents a landmark. But lawyers here dispute the judge's modesty and say he broke new ground by giving athletes a status previously reserved for the Constitution, even though the players did not gain the immediate injunction they sought against the suspension.

Eleven years ago, a federal court in Alabama held that the due process clause of the 14th Amendment requires that a student receive a hearing before he could be expelled from a state institution. Since then, other federal courts have firmly established the doctrine that a student is entitled to a hearing before severe punishment, because education is an "interest" of substantial importance.

Due Process

Larson attached this due process to sports, saying: "The opportunity to participate in intercollegiate athletics is of substantial economic value to many students. In these days when juniors in college are able to suspend their formal education in exchange for multi-million-dollar contracts to turn professional... to many, the chance to display their athletic prowess in college stadiums and arenas... is worth more in economic terms than the chance to get a college education."

Although Larson told the Big Ten that its "expedited" procedure should be "remanded without delay," he said commissioner Duke has power to suspend players, pending a hearing, under a regulation that says Duke should "promote the general welfare" of the conference.

But Larson further said that, if continued too long, "preventive" becomes "punitive." So he ruled that, if no hearing was held by today on whether the suspension should continue, he would hold the Big Ten as violating the players' due process of law.

England-France Rugby

PARIS, Feb. 26 (AP)—England meets France here tomorrow at Colombes Stadium in a Five Nations Rugby Union match. Both teams have 0-2 win-loss records.

Richey Defeats Orantes

In Third Round Of N.Y. Tennis

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT)—Even though he played what he characterized as "erratic tennis," Cliff Richey of Sarasota, Fla., was good enough last night to halt a string of successes by Spanish players yesterday in the "Clean Air" tournament.

Richey rallied from a 3-4 deficit in the third set to beat Manuel Orantes of Spain, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, in one of five third-round men's singles matches.

Spaniards Andres Gimeno and Juan Gisbert advanced to the quarterfinal round with victories earlier in the day. Gimeno, seeded fifth, topped Orny Parra of New Zealand, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, and Gisbert defeated Pierre Barthes of France, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3.

The Nations of Romania, seeded second, proved to be a 6-1, 6-1, triumph over Brian Gottfried of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., a 20-year-old student at Trinity (Texas) College.

Jim Connors of Belleville, Ill., gained the last quarterfinal berth with a 6-4, 6-1 victory over Gerald Battrick of England.

"What a match! I could have lost," said Richey, who broke Orantes' service six times, one more time than he lost his service to the 23-year-old.

Miss Gusebauer Sets Indoor Best In High Jump

VIENNA, Feb. 25 (Reuters)—Europe's women's champion Dora Gusebauer of Austria produced a world best indoor performance for the women's high jump when she cleared 1.89 meters (6 feet 2 1/2 inches) tonight.

The jump eclipsed the indoor best, which she shared with Rita Schmidt of East Germany, by 1 centimeter.

Miss Gusebauer holds the world record, set outdoors last Sept. 4 at Vienna. She cleared 1.92 meters then. She tried to equal that record tonight, but failed in three attempts.

Women's 200 Meters

STUTTGART, West Germany, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Rita Wilton today covered the women's 200 meters in the West German indoor track and field championships.

ABA Floridians Triumph

MIAMI, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Warren Jabal broke a club record with 3 points, held goals and scored 10 points to lead the Floridians to a 100-118 victory over the Denver Rockets last night in the only American Basketball Association game scheduled.

ABA Results

Thursday's Game

Floridians 120, Denver 118 (Jabal 30, Long 26) (Stinson 21, Roberts 24).

University Games

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—The last of 400 participants from 23 nations have arrived here for the 7th biennial World University Games which begin tomorrow.

Death, Accusation of a Fixed Bout Probed on Canadian Boxing Card

"If it wasn't for that threat I'd have gotten up and beaten him. After the fight someone called me on the phone and told me to get the hell out of there. I wasn't running from nobody. When I left I wasn't running."

Jim Christopher, who claims he took a dive against George Chuvalo.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 25 (AP)—An investigation was started yesterday into a boxing program in which one fighter alleged he threw his match under threat of his life and another boxer died as a result of injuries.

The inquiry into the card, held Monday night at Winnipeg's Arena, was announced by the Manitoba Recreation Minister, Larry Desjardins, after a provincial cabinet meeting.

Desjardins, who has jurisdiction over the Provincial Boxing Commission, received a formal complaint earlier in the day from Jim Christopher, a Detroit heavyweight who was knocked out in the second round of a bout with the Canadian champion, George Chuvalo.

Desjardins said a statement received from Christopher's lawyer, Ron Meyers, claimed Christopher "took a dive and that his life was threatened."

Told to Lose

Desjardins, reading from the statement, said Christopher claimed he was approached by an unidentified man in his hotel room and told to lose the fight "if I wanted to go back to Detroit alive."

Christopher said his trainer, Lee Krantz, witnessed the incident.

In addition to the Christopher-Chuvalo inquiry, Desjardins said the commission was to investigate suspicious raised by a referee that one of the fighters in the first two bouts might have feigned a knockout.

In the final fight on the card, Stewart Gray of Toronto was knocked out by the Canadian

light-heavyweight champion, Al Sparks of Winnipeg. Gray died 24 hours later of head injuries.

Chuvalo was to fight the former world heavyweight champion, Muhammad Ali, on March 13, but he postponed signing the contract. His manager, Irving Ungerman, said later in Toronto he doubted Christopher's accusations.

"Christopher must have taken 25 to 30 serious blows in that fight," Ungerman said. "I just can't believe that statement he made."

In Detroit, Christopher said today he would "wind up in a box" if he didn't take a second-round dive.

"What could I do? ... Chuvalo hit me with a hook to the body and when I pulled away he hit me again. I didn't go down. I was on one knee."

"If it wasn't for that threat I'd have gotten up and beaten him."

A Phone Call

"After the fight someone called me on the phone and told me to get the hell out of there," Christopher said. "I wasn't running from nobody. When I left I wasn't running."

The 4-foot-11, 202-pounder, originally from Milwaukee, said he wouldn't have considered taking a "dive" if it hadn't been for the threat, adding, "If I can't do something in boxing honest, I don't want to fight at all."

The 29-year-old Christopher, who works at a Detroit auto plant, said he had been boxing since he was 18. He has had 31 professional fights, winning eight, he said.

NBA Warriors Defeat Pistons; Russell Excels

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (UPI)—Cazzie Russell scored 30 of his 26 points in the third period and Jim Barnett added 14 in the final quarter as the Golden State Warriors overcame a 14-point deficit and dethroned the Detroit Pistons, 110-106, in a National Basketball Association game last night at Oakland.

The Warriors, who have won nine straight games from Detroit, fired a frigid 25 percent in the first half to trail, 55-43.

But they connected on 63 percent of their shots in the second half and rolled to their seventh victory in the last nine games. The victory moved Golden State one-half game ahead of Seattle in the Pacific Division.

Royals 108, Braves 97

Little Nate Archibald, who scored 55 points against Portland Wednesday night, scored 32 against Buffalo as a Cincinnati, posted its fourth straight victory, 108-97, at Dayton, Ohio.

Thursday's Games

Golden State 116, Detroit 106 (Thurmond 27, Russell 26) (Laurie 24, Sims 23).

Cincinnati 104, Buffalo 97 (Archibald 32, Lacey 20) (Z. Smith 22, Kauffman 21).

College Basketball

Michigan 89, Georgetown 72.

Arkansas Tech 79, Southern State 74.

Arizona 33, New Mexico 31.

Florida Southern 71, Tulane 64.

Houston 105, Corpus Christi 61.

Memphis State 106, Wichita State 99.

New Hampshire 81, Mass. 66.

Old Dominion 120, Mount St. Mary's 78.

Oral Roberts 116, Union (Tenn.) 113.

St. Louis 75, Fordham 71.

South Dakota 84, Montana State 71.

Villanova 104, Seton Hall 82.

The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Milan, the team of Felice Gimondi of Italy and Gino Bartali of France won the Milan day race by 125 points. Belgium's Patrick Sercu and Italy's Gianni Motta were second and third, respectively, with 1,022 miles in the Milan Velodrome.

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